

The **PAPER** **TRIP 4**

**The Ultimate Guide
to New Identity
since 9/11**



EDEN PRESS

THE PAPER TRIP 4

**The Master Guide
to New Identity
After 9/11**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword	3
Introduction	4
Author's Notes on The Paper Trip 4	7
The REAL ID Act of 2005	9
National Update on REAL ID	17
State-by-State Compliance with REAL ID	21
Ways of Creating New Identity	35
Using a Business as ID	41
How to Apply for an EIN	45
Take the Paper Trip with REAL ID	57
Legal Name Change	61
Social Security Numbers	75
U.S. Passports	84
Where to Write for Vital Records	85
Driver's Licenses and Non-Driver ID	119
End of the Road: Identity Theft	215

FORWARD

Our readers often ask, what are the differences between the three Paper Trip books to date? The easiest and best answer is that each book presents new solutions to continuing problems in America culture.

The Paper Trip I (1971) offered options for those who chose not to participate in the debacle of Vietnam. Alternate ID based on a real birth certificate provided the means of escape. Thousands of young men thus avoided the draft and saved themselves from then-Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara's self-admitted "mistake."

The Paper Trip II (1977) expanded opportunities for people held back by "negative records" of all kinds. Lives affected adversely by credit, employment, education, business, even criminal convictions could take new directions unburdened by the past. Clever uses and applications of legal name change provided a new "paper trip."

The Paper Trip III (1997) focused on creating new identity by using delayed certificates of birth and obtaining new Social Security numbers. Individuals can now create their own new identity from scratch and use it safely for security and privacy. Starting life over was never easier.

Despite the practical solutions in these books, however, new dangers continue to confront us. The hysteria after "9/11" has persuaded many lawmakers that making ID more "secure" will somehow deter criminals and terrorists. Pure nonsense, of course, but this new threat to personal privacy and security must be the challenge of The Paper Trip 4.

The Paper Trip 4 explores options and opportunities for avoiding demands by government that everyone's ID now become more "secure." Many issues are involved in justifying changes to ID regulations, and we will address them squarely and constructively. Regrettably, the debate never recognizes the continuing needs of individuals who require the genuine help only alternate ID can provide. The Paper Trip 4 champions the cause of personal freedom for all who seek it and carries the fight to all those who would restrict it.

Barry Reid
September, 2014

INTRODUCTION

When we first published The Paper Trip (later re-titled The Paper Trip I) in 1971, we thought that once the Vietnam War was “over” its usefulness would decline and the book would become unnecessary. The history of the last forty years has proven otherwise. The *need* for The Paper Trip has continued to grow as we face challenges that can now threaten everyone.

The ever-increasing growth and use of computerized data banks, both public and private, is at the heart of the matter. The records of individuals may be stored in many different places, but modern computer search methods can typically discover just about anything an investigator wants to know quickly and easily. Once others have enough of our personal data, we can be denied opportunities in housing, employment, credit, and insurance. We may also become the targets of undeserved lawsuits, surveillance of all types, and identity theft.

To avoid these threats we need to control how records about us are generated in the first place. How do we do this? Learn not to give out so much personal information simply because it is “expected.” Learn to keep your mouth shut. As they say in the South, *“Tell the truth, but not everything you know.”* People who like to brag and show off their possessions make life easy for thieves and swindlers. The reality is that almost everything others know about us is what we told them in the first place. Remember this the next time you fill out a form or application—are you telling more than required?

Our Paper Trip books offer a defense against these threats, too. We may not be able to bring down the data banks and their applications, but we can shield ourselves through records that are essentially useless to them. Our data profiles can be reduced to levels that generate minimal interest. The Paper Trip III details many methods for “compartmentalizing” one’s life, as President Clinton practiced so well.

Underlying these justifications, however, is the basic thesis of the The Paper Trip itself. These books have been useful over the years because they respond to an unresolved problem in American society. The thesis of the The Paper Trip is that America tolerates forms of DISCONTINUITY that lead to INEQUALITY. Since we do not officially recognize inequality in this country (unconstitutional), how or why do we allow conditions that in practice create it? This is the discontinuity.

Let's illustrate this condition with an example from everyday life. A young man steals some merchandise from a local business, and is later arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to two years in prison for burglary. He serves the two years, the actual sentence, but does he leave prison a "free man?" Assuming no requirements beyond his sentence, some would say, "Of course, he's free to come and go as he pleases." Others, more realistically, would add, "But now he has a record, and he won't be able to get certain jobs, or train for certain trades or professions." Hmm. Funny, but we never heard the judge "add" this when he pronounced the sentence of two years. With the two years served, why shouldn't the young man become just like anyone else, free to come and go as he pleases?

The answer, of course, results from so-called "civil disability" laws, laws that limit people with "records" from participating in specified trades, businesses, occupations, and professions. Civil disability laws exist in all states, in one form or another, and with many variations. There is no uniformity among them, period. What IS uniform, however, is that these laws go beyond fixed criminal punishments and provide de facto "life sentences" of restrictions and limitations as specified in each state's civil disability laws. (Interesting note: Any US felon can run for Congress, and serve if elected. The U.S. Constitution is the only source of qualifications; a "criminal record" is not mentioned, and is therefore not a limitation.)

In ancient Rome slaves mixed almost freely with the general population as they went about their daily tasks and duties. Anyone could tell they were slaves by their distinguishing marks, clothing, or other appearance, but they were certainly not "equal" despite their seeming freedom. Today we have literally millions of individuals with "records" mixing freely in society, but they, too, are restrained by lifetime sentences of restricted choices and opportunities. Civil disability laws have thus created a "slave" underclass of citizens that is in every sense "unequal" to the rest of the population.

If we believe in equality, what should the "unequal" do? Suffer in silence? Hope for new laws (not likely)? Resolve not to get caught next time? Settle for reduced opportunities? The "unequal" are experiencing a true discontinuity that demands recognition and resolution. This split in our society is just as significant as the earlier battles over real slavery, women's rights, and today's ongoing debates over the rights of many minorities. Do we really want to "keep 'em down" as a form of lasting punishment, or just as ways to limit competition in many economic sectors? The US already has the highest percentage of incarcerated people of all civilized countries, yet almost all inmates are ultimately released. This is a growing—and valid—concern, to say the least.

Please note here that we are not concerned with any number of “criminal justice” issues that could be raised. That is a world of concern by itself. Our interest and focus is what an individual can do to get past the problem of a “bad record” and get on with his life in a productive and successful way. We simply used a criminal offense as an example of how a bad record situation can have many consequences beyond the punishment itself.

The discontinuity of having a subclass of our population on an “unequal” footing with the majority is worthy of constitutional concern, and we hope, ultimate challenge. If this were not true, why is there still so much controversy over “illegal immigration,” a very clear example of people being “unequal?”

Our thesis is that free individuals have the right to seek whatever opportunities they want, despite (unconstitutional) laws that purport to deny them those opportunities. Either we have a free society with equal opportunity before the law, or we have something much less deserving of respect and support.

The Paper Trip 4 will illustrate areas of concern, creative methods and techniques, and lots of advice for individuals who wish to take control of their lives and pursue personal opportunities. Problems with negative records of all kinds can be minimized, even eliminated with constructive use of alternate identification. Despite problems and challenges, we know there are possible solutions.

EDITOR’S NOTE:

Throughout the book we will be using “The Paper Trip I, II, III, 4” to refer to the books themselves. When we use the phrases “paper trip,” “paper tripping,” and “paper trippers,” we are implying the use of alternate identification in the general sense only.

Also: We chose to title this book The Paper Trip 4 rather than “The Paper Trip IV” due to the dumbing-down of public education that no longer teaches cursive writing, nor the proper understanding of Roman numerals. We believe the promoters of the Super Bowl have come to the same conclusion....

Author's notes on The PAPER TRIP 4

The Paper Trip 4 deals with possibilities for changing identity in the current "mess" created by the REAL ID Act. The feds want to impose a "national ID card" through standardized issuing requirements, but many states are refusing to go along. We have analyzed this situation state by state, and can now reveal opportunities for taking advantage of the situation in classic paper trip style.

"Give them the paper they want...and you'll get the paper you want."

The first part of The PAPER TRIP 4 covers the history and controversy of the REAL ID Act, which readers need to understand in order to deal with the faceless mindset of those intent on enforcing it.

The second part of The PAPER TRIP 4 explores ways and methods for paper trippers get through the forest created by the REAL ID Act. New identity is still possible, and fortunately new paths are now open. As we have always said, "The tighter the net, the more holes it has."

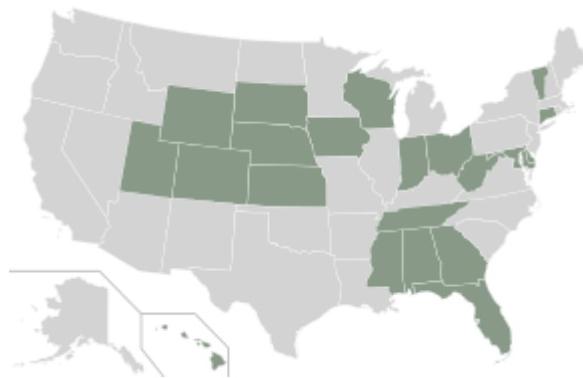
The third part of The PAPER TRIP 4 includes detailed information for obtaining birth certificates, driver's licenses, non-driver ID, Social Security numbers, and US passports, with specific state and federal requirements.

We hope The PAPER TRIP 4 proves useful in guiding your own paper trip.

Barry Reid
September, 2014

REAL ID Act of 2005

Long title: To establish and rapidly implement regulations for State driver's license and identification document security standards, to prevent terrorists from abusing the asylum laws of the United States, to unify terrorism-related grounds for inadmissibility and removal, and to ensure expeditious construction of the San Diego border fence. Effective May 11, 2008 (original); January 20, 2014 (current) Citations: Public Law 109-13 Legislative history: Introduced in the House of Representatives as H.R. 418 by Jim Sensenbrenner on January 26, 2005. Signed into law by President George W. Bush on May 11, 2005



The REAL ID Act of 2005 was an Act of Congress that modified U.S. federal law pertaining to security, authentication, and issuance procedures standards for the state driver's licenses and identification (ID) cards, as well as various immigration issues pertaining to terrorism.

The law sets forth requirements for state driver's licenses and ID cards to be accepted by the federal government for "official purposes," as defined by the Secretary of Homeland Security. The Secretary of Homeland Security has currently defined "official purposes" as presenting state driver's licenses and identification cards for boarding commercially operated airline flights and entering federal buildings and nuclear power plants.

The REAL ID Act implements the following:

- Title II of the act establishes new federal standards for state-issued driver licenses and non-driver identification cards.
- Changing visa limits for temporary workers, nurses, and Australian citizens.
- Funding some reports and pilot projects related to border security.
- Introducing rules covering "delivery bonds" (similar to bail bonds but for aliens who have been released pending hearings).
- Updating and tightening the laws on application for asylum and deportation of aliens for terrorist activity.
- Waiving laws that interfere with construction of physical barriers at the borders.

On December 20, 2013, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security announced that implementation of Phase 1 would begin on January 20, 2014, which followed a yearlong period of "deferred enforcement." As of January 2014, 21 states are compliant, 20 states and territories have been granted renewable extensions (until October 10, 2014), and 15 states and territories are noncompliant (but are eligible for extensions).

There are four planned phases, three of which apply to areas that affect relatively few U.S. citizens: DHS headquarters, nuclear power plants, and restricted and semi-restricted federal facilities. The timeline for Phase 4, which applies to boarding federally regulated commercial aircraft, will be determined after DHS conducts an evaluation of how the first three phases were implemented. To "ensure that the public has ample advanced [sic] notice." DHS says that Phase 4 will not be implemented before January 1, 2016.

Congressional efforts to change or repeal the Real ID Act

On February 28, 2007, U.S. Senator Daniel Akaka [D-HI] introduced the Senate Bill S. 717, "Identification Security Enhancement Act of 2007", subtitled: "A bill to repeal title II of the REAL ID Act of 2005, to restore section 7212 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004, which provides States additional regulatory flexibility and funding authorization to more rapidly produce tamper- and counterfeit-resistant driver's licenses, and to protect privacy and civil liberties by providing interested stakeholders on a negotiated rulemaking with guidance to achieve improved 21st century licenses to improve national security". The bill is co-sponsored by Senators Lamar Alexander [R-TN], Max Baucus [D-MT], Patrick Leahy [D-VT], John E. Sununu [R-NH], Jon Tester [D-MT]. The bill was read twice and referred to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary on February 28, 2007.

Postponement

On March 2, 2007, it was announced that enforcement of the Act would be postponed for two years. The provisions of the bill will be delayed from going into effect until December 2009. On January 11, 2008, it was announced that the deadline has been extended again, until 2011, in hopes of gaining more support from states. On the same date the Department of Homeland Security released the final rule regarding the implementation of the driver's licenses provisions of the Real ID Act.

Implementation progress

As of April 2, 2008, all 50 states have either applied for extensions of the original May 11, 2008 compliance deadline or received unsolicited extensions. As of October 2009, 25 states have approved either resolutions or binding legislation not to participate in the program, and with President Obama's selection of Janet Napolitano (a prominent critic of the program) to head the Department of Homeland Security, the future of the law remains uncertain, and bills have been introduced into Congress to amend or repeal it.

The most recent of these, dubbed PASS ID, would eliminate many of the more burdensome technological requirements but still require states to meet federal standards in order to have their ID cards accepted by federal agencies.

As of January 2014, 21 states are compliant, 20 states and territories have been granted renewable extensions (until October 10, 2014), and 15 states and territories are noncompliant (but are eligible for extensions).

There are four planned phases, and each of the first three phases will begin with a three-month "notification period" during which noncompliant IDs will continue to be accepted:

- Phase 1: restricted areas at the DHS headquarters on Nebraska Avenue
 - January 20, 2014 – notification period
 - April 21, 2014 – full enforcement
- Phase 2: restricted areas for all federal facilities and nuclear power plants
 - April 21, 2014 – notification period
 - July 21, 2014 – full enforcement
- Phase 3: semi-restricted areas for remaining federal facilities
 - October 20, 2014 – notification period
 - January 19, 2015 – full enforcement
- The timeline for Phase 4, which applies to boarding federally regulated commercial aircraft, will be determined after DHS conducts an evaluation of how the first three phases were implemented. To "ensure that the public has ample advanced [sic] notice." DHS says that Phase 4 will not be implemented before January 1, 2016.

Analysis: IDs and driver's licenses as identification

In the United States, driver's licenses are issued by the states, not by the federal government. Additionally, because the United States has no national identification card and because of the widespread use of cars, driver's licenses have been used as a *de facto* standard form of identification within the country. For non-drivers, states also issue voluntary identification cards which do not grant driving privileges. Prior to the REAL ID Act, each state set its own rules and criteria regarding the issuance of a driver's license or identification card, including the look of the card, what data is on the card, what documents must be provided to obtain one, and what information is stored in each state's database of licensed drivers and identification card holders.

Federally mandated standards for state driver's licenses or ID cards

- The REAL ID Act's implications for driver's licenses and ID cards are detailed in Title II of the Act. Title II of REAL ID – "Improved Security for Driver's License and Personal Identification Cards" – repeals the driver's licenses provisions of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act, also known as the "9/11 Commission Implementation Act of 2004," that was enacted in December 2004. Section 7212 of that law established a co-operative state-federal process, via a negotiated rule-making procedure, to create federal standards for driver's licenses.

Instead, the Real ID Act directly imposes specific federal driver's license standards. The REAL ID Act Driver's License Summary details the following provisions of the Act's driver's license title:

- Authority
- Data Retention and Storage
- DL/ID Document Standards

- Grants to States
- Immigration Requirements
- Linking of Databases
- Minimum DL/ID Issuance Standards
- Minimum Standards for Federal Use
- Repeal of 9/11 Commission Implementation Act DL/ID Provisions
- Security and Fraud Prevention Standards
- Verification of Documents

After 2011, "a Federal agency may not accept, for any official purpose, a driver's license or identification card issued by a state to any person unless the state is meeting the requirements" specified in the REAL ID Act. The DHS will continue to consider additional ways in which a REAL ID license can or should be used for official federal purposes without seeking the approval of Congress before doing so.

States remain free to also issue non-complying licenses and IDs, so long as these have a unique design and a clear statement that they cannot be accepted for any Federal identification purpose. The federal Transportation Security Administration is responsible for security check-in at airports, so bearers of non-compliant documents would no longer be able to travel on common carrier aircraft without additional screening unless they had an alternative government-issued photo ID. People born on or after December 1, 1964, will have to obtain a REAL ID by December 1, 2014. Those born before December 1, 1964, will have until December 1, 2017, to obtain their REAL ID.

The national license/ID standards cover:

- How the states must share their databases both domestically and internationally through the AAMVA
- What data must be included on the card and what technology it is encoded with
- What documentation must be presented and electronically stored before a card can be issued

Strictly speaking, many of these requirements are not new. They replace similar language in Section 7212 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (Pub.L. 108–458), which had not yet gone into effect before being repealed by the Real ID Act.

Data requirements

A Real ID-compliant form of identification requires the following pieces of data:

- Full legal name,
- Signature,
- Date of birth,
- Gender,
- Unique, identifying number,
- Principal residence address,
- Front-facing photograph of the applicant.

Said cards must also feature specific security features intended to prevent tampering, counterfeiting, or duplication of the document for fraudulent purposes. These cards must also present data in a common, machine-readable format (bar codes, smart card technology, etc.). Although the use of wireless RFID chips was offered for consideration in the proposed rulemaking process, it was not included in the latest rulemaking process. DHS could consider additional technological requirements to be incorporated into the licenses after consulting with the states. In addition, DHS has required the use of RFID chips in its Enhanced Driver's License program, which the Department is proposing as an alternative to REAL ID.

Before a card can be issued, the applicant must provide the following documentation:

- A photo ID, or a non-photo ID that includes full legal name and birthdate
- Documentation of birth date
- Documentation of legal status and Social Security number
- Documentation showing name and principal residence address

Digital images of each identity document will be stored in each state DMV database.

Document Verification Requirements

Section 202(c)(3) of the Real ID Act requires the states to "*verify, with the issuing agency, the issuance, validity, and completeness of each document*" that is required to be presented by a driver's license applicant to prove their identity, birth date, legal status in the U.S., social security number and the address of their principal residence. The same section states that the only foreign document acceptable is a foreign passport.

The DHS final rule regarding implementation of the Real ID Act driver's license provisions relaxes, and in some instances waives altogether, these verification requirements of the Real ID Act. Thus the DHS rule concedes that there is no practical mechanism to verify with the issuers the validity of documents proving the applicant's primary address (such as a mortgage statement or a utility bill) and leaves the implementation of this verification requirement to discretion of the states (page 5297 of the DHS final rule in the Federal Register). However, the DHS rule, Section 37.11(c), mandates that the Real ID license applicants be required to present at least two documents documenting the address of their primary residence.

The DHS rule declines to implement, as impractical, the provision of the Act requiring verification of the validity of foreign passports, presented by foreign driver's license applicants as proof of identity, with the authorities that issued these foreign passports (page 5294 of the DHS final rule in the Federal Register).

Section 37.11(c) of the DHS final rule allows the states to accept several types of documents as proof of social security number: a social security card, a W-2 form, an SSA-1099 form, a non-SSA-1099 form, or a pay stub bearing the applicant's name and SSN. However, the states are not required to verify the validity of these documents directly with their issuers (e.g. with the employer that issued a W-2 form or a pay stub). Instead, the DHS rule requires the states to verify the validity, and its match with the name given, of the social security number itself, via electroni-

cally querying the Social Security On-Line Verification (SSOLV) database managed by the Social Security Administration.

The DHS rule, Section 37.13(b)(3), specifies that the validity of birth certificates, presented to document the date of birth or to prove U.S. citizenship, should be verified electronically, by accessing the Electronic Verification of Vital Events (EVVE) system maintained by the National Association for Public Health Statistics and Information Systems (NAPHSIS), rather than directly with the issuers of the birth certificates (such as hospitals).

Linking of license and ID card databases

Each state must agree to share its motor vehicle database with all other states. This database must include, at a minimum, all the data printed on the state drivers' licenses and ID cards, plus drivers' histories (including motor vehicle violations, suspensions, and points on licenses).

Original legislation contained one of the most controversial elements which did not make it into the final legislation that was signed into law. It would have required states to sign a new compact known as the Driver License Agreement (DLA) as written by the Joint Driver's License Compact/ Non-Resident Violators Compact Executive Board with staff support provided by the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators AAMVA and as approved by state Driver Licensing Agency representatives. The DLA is a consolidation of the Driver's License Compact and the Non-Resident Violators Compact, which currently have 46 and 45 member states, respectively. The following controversial elements of the DLA are already in the existing compacts: a convicting state must report out-of-state convictions to the licensing state, states must grant license reciprocity to drivers licensed in other states, and states must allow authorities in other states access to driving records, consistent with the Driver Privacy Protection Act.

National ID card controversy

There is disagreement about whether the Real ID Act institutes a "national identification card" system. The new law only sets forth national standards, but leaves the issuance of cards and the maintenance of databases in state hands; therefore, the Department of Homeland Security claims it is not a "national ID" system. Web sites such as no2realid.org, unrealid.com, and real-nightmare.org argue that this is a trivial distinction, and that the new cards are in fact national ID cards, thanks to the uniform national standards created by the AAMVA and (especially) the linked databases, and by the fact that such identification is mandatory if people wish to travel out of the United States.

Many advocacy groups and individual opponents of the Real ID Act believe that having a Real ID-compliant license may become a requirement for various basic tasks. Thus a January 2008 statement by ACLU of Maryland says: "The law places no limits on potential required uses for Real IDs. In time, Real IDs could be required to vote, collect a Social Security check, access Medicaid, open a bank account, go to an Orioles game, or buy a gun. The private sector could begin mandating a Real ID to perform countless commercial and financial activities, such as renting a DVD or buying car insurance. Real ID cards would become a necessity, making them de facto national IDs." However, in order to perform many of those tasks, government-issued

identification is already required (e.g., two forms of ID – usually a driver's license, passport, or Social Security card – are required by the Patriot Act in order to open a bank account).

State adoption and non-compliance

Portions of the Real ID Act pertaining to states were scheduled to take effect on May 11, 2008, three years after the law passed, but the deadline had been extended to December 31, 2009. On January 11, 2008, it was announced the deadline has been extended again, until 2011, in hopes of gaining more support from states. On March 5, 2011, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security postponed the effective date of the Real ID Act until January 15, 2013, a move that avoided causing tremendous disruptions to air travel.

On January 25, 2007, a Resolution passed overwhelmingly in the Maine Legislature that refuses implementation of the Real ID Act in that state, and calls on Congress to repeal the law. Many Maine lawmakers believe the law does more harm than good, that it would be a bureaucratic nightmare to enforce, is threatening to individual privacy, makes citizens increasingly vulnerable to ID theft, and would cost Maine taxpayers at least \$185 million in five years because of the massive unfunded federal mandates on all the states. The Resolution vote in the Maine House was 137–4 and in the Maine Senate unanimous, 34–0.

On February 16, 2007, Utah unanimously passed a resolution that opposes the REAL ID Act. The resolution states that REAL ID is "in opposition to the Jeffersonian principles of individual liberty, free markets, and limited government." It further states that "the use of identification-based security cannot be justified as part of a 'layered' security system if the costs of the identification 'layer'—in dollars, lost privacy, and lost liberty—are greater than the security identification provides:

- "The 'common machine-readable technology' required by the REAL ID Act would convert state-issued driver licenses and identification cards into tracking devices, allowing computers to note and record people's whereabouts each time they are identified"
- "The requirement that states maintain databases of information about their citizens and residents and then share this personal information with all other states will expose every state to the information security weaknesses of every other state and threaten the privacy of every American"
- "The REAL ID Act wrongly coerces states into doing the federal government's bidding by threatening to refuse noncomplying states' citizens the privileges and immunities enjoyed by other states' citizens"

Also opposing:

Arkansas, Arizona, Colorado, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and Washington have joined Maine and Utah in passing legislation opposing Real ID.

Similar resolutions are pending in Alaska, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, D.C., West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Other states have moved aggressively to upgrade their IDs since 9/11, and still others have staked decidedly pro-Real ID positions, such as North Carolina. Some states whose legislatures passed non-binding resolutions opposing REAL ID are nonetheless working to comply with the law, such as Illinois. In announcing the new regulations, Secretary of Homeland Security Michael Chertoff cited California, Alabama, and North Dakota as examples of states that had made progress in complying with Real ID.

On July 7, 2008, PR-Governor Aníbal Acevedo Vilá announced that all 15 Puerto Rico Department of Transportation and Public Works Driver's Services Center will implement a new system complying with the Real ID Act. As of January 29, 2008, the Department of Homeland Security has announced \$79.8 million in grant monies to assist states with REAL ID implementation, and set an application deadline of March 7, 2008.

On April 16, 2009, the Missouri House of Representatives passed the anti-REAL ID bill HB 361 to repeal section 302.171, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof two new sections relating to non-compliance with the federal REAL ID Act of 2005 sponsored by Representative Jim Guest by a vote of 83 Ayes 69 Noes and 3 Present. On May 13, 2009 the Missouri Senate unanimously passed HB 361, 43 Ayes 0 Noes. Missouri Governor Jay Nixon signed this bill into law on July 13, 2009.

For the 2012 Florida Legislative Session, the anti-REAL ID bill HB 109 and its Senate companion S 220 will be heard. Named the Florida Driver's License Citizen Protection Act, it would require discontinuation of several of the federally mandated provisions of REAL ID and destruction of citizen's documents that had been scanned into the government database. That bill died in Transportation and Highway Safety Subcommittee on March 9, 2012.

New Jersey will begin issuing REAL ID compliant drivers' licenses and non-driver ID cards beginning May 7, 2012. On May 4, 2012, the ACLU filed a lawsuit and won a temporary restraining order on issuing REAL ID-compliant drivers' licenses.

On July 1, 2012, Georgia began issuing REAL ID compliant drivers' licenses and non-driver ID cards. The increase in items needed to show in order to receive a license caused wait times to reach up to five hours.

NATIONAL UPDATE ON REAL ID

In 2005, Congress passed a law seeking to establish and steer all Americans into a national ID system. According to the federal government's plan, within three years state motor vehicle bureaus would begin issuing driver's licenses and identification cards according to federal standards. Each applicant for a driver's license or ID would be subjected to "mandatory facial image capture," and each department of motor vehicles (DMV) would retain digital images of identity-source documents as well. Driver's licenses and identity cards would include a "common machine-readable technology," and each state would provide all other states electronic access to information contained in its motor vehicle database. The United States national ID law is called the REAL ID Act.

In short order, the "REAL ID Rebellion" was on. State legislatures across the country rejected this unfunded federal surveillance mandate, both because of the incursion on their residents' privacy and because of the expense. Half the state legislatures in the country passed resolutions objecting to REAL ID or bills outright barring their states from complying.

But in many states today, motor vehicle bureaus are quietly moving forward with REAL ID compliance. In fact, some state bureaucrats are moving forward with REAL ID compliance even though their legislatures barred them from implementing the national ID law. Meanwhile, Congress continues to funnel money into the national ID project, even though unwanted programs like REAL ID are ripe for zeroing out of the federal budget.

The REAL ID law will probably never be fully implemented, and for the good of the country it should not be. But to ensure that outcome, all states should cease implementation—especially the ones where that is already state policy. The federal government should stop funding REAL ID efforts, and Congress should repeal this moribund, unwanted national ID law.

A SHORT HISTORY OF REAL ID

The REAL ID Act's effort to produce a national ID was one of a thousand security ships that sailed after the terror attacks of September 11, 2001. Like many, it had no destination. Congress did not consider the complexities or costs of producing a national ID, or the offense that a national ID gives to American values. Nor did Congress consider its ineffectiveness as a security tool.

Time and time again, the federal government has had to push back implementation deadlines after states refused to comply with federal dictates. The course of this national ID program has been aimless, but the federal government has wasted thousands of bureaucratic hours and spent hundreds of millions of dollars on it.

REAL ID sailed through Congress in May of 2005 as part of a military spending bill. At about the midpoint of the 2005 fiscal year, the military had been spending heavily, and an \$82 billion spending bill to provide the military more money and to fund aid efforts after a devastating tsunami in Asia was clearly going to pass. Opposition to it, even principled responses to important details, could easily be spun as "not supporting the troops."

Consistent with usual practice, the bill came before the Rules Committee on its way to the floor of the House of Representatives. But the committee added a curious note to the rule governing debate on the bill. The committee instructed the Clerk of the House to append the text of a different bill at the end, once the spending bill had passed the House. The added language was

the REAL ID Act. The REAL ID Act would not be open to amendment or separate consideration on the floor of the House, although another version of the bill had passed earlier on a test vote. The Senate passed the military spending bill un-amended days later, and President George W. Bush signed it a day after that.

The REAL ID Act sought to strengthen each step in the process by which people are identified using ID cards, and it would tie state IDs together as a national ID. Compliant states would take more care to see that they get accurate information from licensees. State processes would make forgery of cards harder. And “mandatory facial image capture” would slightly strengthen confirmation that an ID belongs to the person holding it while taking a step toward machine-readable biometrics.

REAL ID is a national ID system. First, it is national in scope. Real ID sought to knit together diverse state systems into a system that is uniform with respect to its data elements and behind-the-scenes information sharing. Second, it is used for identification. A common parry to charges against REAL ID is that the Social Security system had already created a national ID. This is not true, as the Social Security number only ties together a name and a number. It doesn’t tie a name or number to an individual through even a weak biometric, as driver’s licenses and ID cards do. Finally, under REAL ID, a national ID is legally or practically required. With the prevalence of state-issued IDs in society, and specifically the requirement to have one to drive a car in this large country, a government-issued license or identification card is practically required, even if carrying and displaying ID at an official’s command is not yet required by law.

The gambit REAL ID used to try and coerce state compliance was a clever one, although it has not proven to work. REAL ID barred federal agencies from accepting licenses and IDs from states that are not meeting the requirements of the law. This meant that agents of the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) would not accept the licenses and ID cards of travelers from resistant states. State leaders, fearing this form of retribution, were supposed to fall in line. The law set a deadline for compliance three years after its passage, in May of 2008.

Nothing went well for REAL ID. It took until March of 2007—nearly two years—for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to even propose regulations in the *Federal Register* that would detail how states should comply with the law. Timely compliance being impossible, the DHS made December 31, 2009 a new deadline, which was available to any state that asked for an extension by October 1, 2007.

State legislatures had begun to consider what REAL ID meant for them and their residents, however, and they were brimming at the prospect of spending hard-earned taxpayer dollars on developing a domestic surveillance system. In New Hampshire, a bill to bar state compliance produced one of the first shots in what became known as the “REAL ID Rebellion.”

Speaking in favor of a New Hampshire ban on REAL ID compliance in April 2006, state representative Neal Kurk gave an electric speech in which he harkened to Patrick Henry’s “Give me Liberty or Give Me Death” speech, saying: “I don’t believe the people of New Hampshire elected us to help the federal government create a national identification card. We care more for our liberties than to meekly hand over to the federal government the potential to enumerate, track, identify, and eventually control.”

In January 2007, Maine became the first state in the union to reject REAL ID, passing a resolution refusing to implement the law and calling on Congress to repeal it. States across the country followed Maine’s lead.

In late January 2008, DHS published final regulations in the *Federal Register*, telling states what they would have to do if they were to implement REAL ID. Because the statutory deadline was just months away, DHS also produced a new, non-statutory deadline scheme: If states requested it by March 31, they would automatically get an extension to December 31, 2009. If by October, 2009, states showed that they were achieving the milestones laid out in a “material compliance checklist,” they could get extensions to May 11, 2011.

But when the deadline for requesting an extension rolled around on October 1, 2009, several state leaders did not think they could ask for one in good conscience, as their states had no plans to participate in REAL ID. The DHS menaced these state leaders with the prospect that TSA agents might refuse their residents access to travel, but the state officials did not back down.

Montana Democratic governor Brian Schweitzer and his attorney general sent DHS a letter stating that Montana would not implement REAL ID but describing the steps it had taken independently to improve its driver licensing. The DHS Secretary Michael Chertoff interpreted that as a request for extension and granted it. “I sent them a horse,” Schweitzer told a reporter, “and if they want to call it a zebra, that’s up to them.”

South Carolina’s Republican governor, Mark Sanford, sent Chertoff a scathing critique of the REAL ID program on the last possible day to ask for an extension. Because he noted his state’s independent actions on licensing, Chertoff treated his letter as an extension request and granted it. Maine was the last state to receive an extension—days beyond the DHS’s deadline—after dickering between Governor John Baldacci, a Democrat, and DHS officials.

The next deadline was the “material compliance” deadline of October 11, 2009. States would have to show significant progress toward implementing REAL ID or be denied a further extension to May, 2011. The threat, again, was that TSA might refuse the IDs of travelers from recalcitrant states starting on January 1, 2010.

But states weren’t doing very much to comply, and it was increasingly clear that federal officials, not state officials, would be blamed if the TSA started denying Americans the right to travel. In late September, the DHS published a notice in the *Federal Register* that extended the deadline for requesting an extension by a month and a half. And at the end of December 2011, DHS published another announcement. “[A] large majority of States and territories—46 of 56—have informed DHS that they will not be able to meet the REAL ID material compliance deadline,” it said. It added:

To avoid the unnecessary disruption of commercial air travel over the upcoming holiday season that would result if Federal agencies cannot accept State-issued identification cards from travelers beginning January 1, 2010, the Secretary of Homeland Security . . . is staying the material compliance deadline of January 1, 2010, until further notice. Although the material compliance date has been stayed, the full compliance date of May 11, 2011, remains in effect.

Fifteen months later, with that May 2011 deadline looming, the Department of Homeland Security again caved on its threat to disrupt air travel. In March 2011, it published a *Federal Register* notice changing the material compliance deadline to January 15, 2013.

When January 2013 arrived, it was clear once again that states were not going to meet a REAL ID deadline. Indeed, in December 2012, DHS listed only 13 states as being compliant and meeting REAL ID standards. By December 2013, DHS’s latest listing of “materially compliant” jurisdictions had only grown to 21.

At this point, the *Federal Register* notices stopped. The DHS put its best face on an essentially abandoned effort to force REAL ID compliance by releasing some documents on its website claiming the existence of a new enforcement schedule. Enforcement would be phased in starting in April 2014, with access to the Department of Homeland Security's own headquarters in Washington, D.C., becoming unavailable to those trying to identify themselves with an ID from a noncompliant state.

The DHS's game defense of REAL ID said, "forty-one states and territories are either fully compliant with the REAL ID standards or have made sufficient progress to qualify for an extension." But "fully compliant" actually means compliant with the pared-back "material compliance checklist" that DHS devised in 2008. The only achievement of the rest is getting yet another extension. Fifteen jurisdictions have not bothered to comply with DHS's six-year-old interim goals or even get an extension. The weak threat of TSA enforcement has been put off, according to these documents, to no sooner than 2016, and enforcement will be preceded by a "review and evaluation" period.

REAL ID is dead, but it is walking dead. Yet in many states, officials are quietly moving forward with the federal government's national ID project, which could spring to life again. Part of the reason they continue to work on the project is the flow of federal dollars still going to REAL ID.

THE MONEY

When the Department of Homeland Security issued its proposed REAL ID regulations in March of 2007, the rule, as required by law, was accompanied by an economic analysis. That analysis estimated that the cost of implementing REAL ID would be about \$17 billion—roughly \$50 for every man, woman, and child in the United States. About \$11 billion of these costs would come directly from state governments, according to the estimate, and the other \$6 billion would be borne by the public in the costs of navigating the new bureaucracy and the red tape needed just to get a driver's license.

The amount of money states have spent so far is unknown, and it is probably nothing like \$17 billion. But Congress continues to pour money into REAL ID in a way that does nothing to make REAL ID a success, yet keeps REAL ID alive by encouraging state officials and groups like the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA) to soak up federal taxpayer dollars.

REAL ID spending is hard to track, and it is getting harder. Beginning in 2012, REAL ID grants to states have been folded into the State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP), which makes outlays more obscure. But the DHS reports that it has spent over a quarter billion dollars on REAL ID since the 2008 fiscal year. REAL ID spending joins spending on other identification and tracking systems such as E-Verify and US-VISIT/the Office of Biometric Identity Management (OBIM) that together constitute around \$300 to \$500 million in spending per year.

Today, although REAL ID is dead, some states and state bureaucrats are still working to produce a national ID, while others, such as Illinois, Idaho, Massachusetts, and Nevada, are solidly declining to implement the national ID system (although Idaho has moved to implement E-Verify, a different program with national ID implications). Utah is in the unusual position of having firmly refused REAL ID, but taking every step the Department of Homeland Security wants toward building the national ID. And then there are states that have reversed course: Colorado, Hawaii, Nebraska, and South Dakota stood against REAL ID when it first came out, but have turned around since then and moved toward compliance with the national ID law.

The astounding cases are Louisiana and Missouri. In the Bayou State, officials from the motor vehicle bureaucracy are working to reverse state policy opposing the national ID law, treating the legislature and governor as impediments to their national ID plans. In Missouri, bureaucrats were caught red-handed implementing the terms of REAL ID despite Missouri law saying they could not. This prompted a state government attorney to exclaim, “To me, this issue is becoming less about Real ID and more about a government agency doing whatever the hell they wanted to do.”

The review below briefly assesses the status of REAL ID in each state. It is a window onto the willingness of some states to produce a national ID, and of some state bureaucrats to override their legislatures.

STATE-BY-STATE COMPLIANCE with REAL ID

The state-by-state status of REAL ID reflects an interesting tug-of-war between states and the federal government, between state leaders and state bureaucrats, and between the centralizing forces of surveillance and control and decentralized American liberty. A majority of states still do not meet federal standards, according to the Department of Homeland Security’s December 2013 assessment, but the ongoing compliance efforts in many states show the potential for REAL ID’s revival and the establishment of a national ID. Several states today are issuing “gold star” licenses that signal compliance, and some of these states do not permit their residents to acquire noncompliant licenses, an option that the REAL ID law permits. The national ID project may appear dormant, but it is quietly advancing in states across the country.

ALABAMA The state of Alabama has proven to be one of the more enthusiastic in its embrace of the REAL ID program. It was an early adopter of federal standards. Alabama’s REAL ID-compliant drivers’ licenses go by the name of “Star ID” (Secure, Trusted and Reliable ID), and were first issued as part of a pilot program in Autauga, Chilton, and Montgomery counties on October 3, 2011. Statewide implementation followed in early 2012, and Alabama was listed as being compliant with the benchmarks of the REAL ID Act in DHS’s December 2013 listing.

ALASKA Alaska has gone in the opposite direction from Alabama and became one of the earliest states to reject participation in the REAL ID program. A 2008 bill banning compliance with federal REAL ID standards passed both houses of the legislature with large majorities and became law in late June 2008. Refreshingly, members of both the state Democratic and Republican parties cited concerns over privacy, the protection of civil liberties, and state prerogatives in the face of federal power. In 2013, HB 69 reaffirmed the ban on the implementation of REAL ID, as well as a host of other federal power grabs. In terms of compliance with the benchmarks laid out by DHS, Alaska meets 10 or fewer. The state maintains a driver’s license database (as all states do), but access is heavily restricted, with biometric data tightly controlled.

ARIZONA Arizona banned compliance with the REAL ID Act on June 17, 2008. In an ironic twist, the ban was signed by then-Governor Janet Napolitano, who, as President Barack Obama’s Secretary of Homeland Security, headed the department charged with implementing the legislation. In recent years, the state government under Secretary Napolitano’s successor, Jan Brewer, has continued to decline to participate in REAL ID, with subsequent legislation relating to identification (most notably, 2010’s controversial SB1070) restating the state’s non-compliance.

ARKANSAS Arkansas was not judged to be in full compliance with the provisions of the REAL ID Act during the DHS's last assessment period at the start of 2013. However, Arkansas has been active in working toward full implementation, and the state expects to fully comply. In many ways, parts of the Arkansas licensing system are even more stringent than the requirements set out by REAL ID. The state maintains a facial ID database as part of their broader DMV database and, prior to issuance of a new license, it runs an applicant's picture through the database twice. The first scan compares the applicant's picture to pictures of anyone already in the database with the same combination of first and last names. Assuming a pass on the first scan, the picture is then run by the full database, in order to prevent one applicant applying for multiple licenses under multiple names. Assuming that Arkansas does meet full REAL ID compliance standards in time, the state's biometrics-heavy licensing system will actually be *more* rigorous than the federal government's standards.

CALIFORNIA The most populous state in the union, California issues more licenses per year and has more licensed drivers than any other jurisdiction in the United States. For November 2012 (the month with the most recent publically accessible data), the federal Department of Transportation records 23,856,600 California licensees, roughly 8 million more than those who hold licenses from Texas, the second most populous state.

Unlike the rather gung-ho Lone Star State, California falls somewhere in the middle when it comes to implementation of REAL ID standards. While judged to not yet meet federal standards during the winter 2013 assessment period, DHS's 2012 report to Congress on state compliance found California to have met 15 of the so-called benchmarks for compliance. It did not, however, list California as one of the states committed to meeting all of the benchmarks.

California's DMV has stated that it will continue to work with and engage in dialogue with DHS in order to address three "key areas of concern" with REAL ID: concerns related to "federal funding; development of electronic verification systems; and the lack of privacy protection of personally identifiable information." California's sheer population size and the scale of their licensing system ensures that the state has great weight when it comes to imposing national ID standards, and it thus has the weight to actually press its "areas of concern" with DHS—if it chooses to do so.

COLORADO Colorado's legislature passed HJR1047, a nonbinding resolution against REAL ID, in 2007. However, the state already had many of the Act's requirements in place *prior* to 2007: legal presence requirements, Social Security and ID verification, and so forth. Despite the legislature's opposition to the national ID law, the state DMV began implementing REAL ID requirements, and in April 2011²⁷ the state began to issue compliant IDs. In December 2012, the state was deemed fully compliant with DHS's REAL ID milestones.

CONNECTICUT Unlike most of its New England neighbors, Connecticut has been among the stronger proponents of adopting REAL ID standards—to the point that it was one of the states deemed fully compliant with the milestones by DHS in 2013. The state's program goes by the name "Select CT ID," and the DMV has engaged in a sustained English and Spanish language public relations campaign to increase awareness of the new regulations since 2011.

The state operates on a six-year license renewal cycle, and drivers are able to request a non-compliant license through at least 2017 when applying for their first renewal. (Noncompliant IDs are marked with "Not for Federal Identification Purposes" above the driver's picture.) The state tells applicants that the licenses will likely not be accepted by federal offices and airports after 2017. While the rollout is slower than other compliant states, Connecticut is still moving forward. For example, the state DMV boasts a "state-of-the-art" facial recognition software system.

DELAWARE Early in 2013, DHS deemed Delaware one of the compliant states, the state having met the department's milestones. The state's compliant ID has been in circulation since July 1, 2010. As one of the smallest jurisdictions in the United States, Delaware, with 716,109 licensed drivers in 2011, also has a relatively small number of licenses in circulation. Delaware DMV director Jennifer Cohan noted in 2010 that the state and driver pool's size relative to other states gave them an advantage in quickly implementing REAL ID standards and complying with DHS's milestones. Of course, the state had a bit of help in that regard: namely, \$1 million in grants that the DMV received from the federal government.

As in Connecticut, Delaware allows drivers to opt-out of federally compliant licenses and obtain specifically marked noncompliant IDs. That might not be readily apparent to most drivers, however: the state DMV's website contains only brief mention of noncompliant IDs, with the info buried among much more substantial information on the "benefits" and ease of obtaining a compliant ID.

FLORIDA As of September 1, 2013, Florida was compliant with DHS's REAL ID benchmarks. The state's first IDs to meet the act's standards were issued on January 1, 2010, and the state Department of Highways and Vehicles estimates that nearly 50 percent of the licenses in Florida are "gold star," or REAL ID compliant, licenses. With 13,882,423 licensed drivers, the second-largest compliant state after Texas has nearly 7 million people carrying a national ID.

Unlike some other compliant states, Florida's compliance with REAL ID is not merely administrative, but statutory: REAL ID requirements are written into the Florida Code, albeit without any mention of the overlying federal statute. Any attempt to undo REAL ID in Florida would require legislative action. Current legislative efforts concerning REAL ID in the Florida legislature deal with how to give compliant IDs to prisoners and ex-convicts, as well as a bill to help further distinguish between gold star and non-gold-star licenses.

GEORGIA Georgia was in a slightly anomalous position relative to other states when REAL ID standards were first rolled out: its ID standards were nearly fully compliant with DHS benchmarks from the outset. This was a byproduct of legislative efforts at the state level to deny illegal immigrants state-issued driver's licenses and identification. Since the early part of the last decade, Georgia residents had already been required to provide extensive documentation and information to the state Department of Driver Services in order to prove residency, identification, and citizenship. Implementing REAL ID standards wasn't particularly hard in Georgia, and the state rolled out their gold star licenses on July 7, 2012. All drivers will be required to acquire one as their current licenses expire, with no option to opt out and receive noncompliant licenses as people can do in Connecticut and Delaware.

The state has publicized compliance through radio and print, and it helpfully links on its website to pro-compliance information from the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA), the DMV administrators' trade group. The site treats AAMVA—a prominent and vocal proponent of REAL ID—as an unbiased source of information.

Finally, in a bit of a strange coda to Georgia's REAL ID issue, there is title 40, chapter 5, article 1, section 4, subsection 1 of the Code of the State of Georgia. This authorizes the governor to order a delay in compliance with REAL ID until DHS certifies that the law will not compromise the "economic privacy or biological sanctity" of any resident of Georgia. Unfortunately, it has never been used and, with full compliance in place, is unlikely to be used in the near future.

HAWAII Hawaii—like Colorado—has a legislature that denounced REAL ID when the law first passed but now embraces it. In April 2007, the Hawaii legislature passed a joint resolution op-

posing the creation of a national ID and urging Congress to repeal the REAL ID Act. Hawaii was one of the first states to oppose REAL ID.

Ironically, for a state with a large number of immigrants and many children and grandchildren of immigrants, Hawaii's first steps toward REAL ID were in a law that imposes strict identification requirements to obtain a driver's license. This law, HB 134, was designed to prevent illegal immigrants from acquiring licenses by requiring a birth certificate (or other proof of citizenship), proof of residency, and a run past various federal databases to certify citizenship. These are requirements of REAL ID, and they have been in place since May 5, 2010, when then-governor Linda Lingle signed them into law—ignoring the legislature's previous resolution against the federal law.

Hawaii's movement toward REAL ID compliance was not exactly under the radar. The bill that brought the state very close to full compliance was explicitly stated by State Representative Blake Oshiro, its primary sponsor, and Honolulu's DMV administrator, Dennis Kamimura, to be a REAL ID compliance bill. Both men cited Hawaii's low number of illegal immigrants and even lower number of illegal immigrants with licenses, but it reversed the legislature's earlier position opposing the national ID law. Oshiro stated, "It's about compliance, not necessarily a real problem we have or don't have." As of December, 2013, DHS considers Hawaii to have met the department's benchmarks.

IDAHO In contrast to Hawaii, Idaho, the next state on the list, is refreshingly and overtly opposed to the imposition of the federal law's requirements. Idaho's ban on any participation in the REAL ID program is, in fact, one of the strongest in the nation, and the second to go into effect. The legislative ban, HB606 of the Idaho Legislature's 2007 regular session, prohibits the state's Transportation Board and Transportation Department from implementing the provisions of the REAL ID Act. It inserts the anti-REAL ID findings of the legislature into the state code. And it orders regular reporting to the governor and the state's Constitutional Defense Council of any federal attempts to impose REAL ID on the state. Idaho's ban is simple, clear, and effective.

However, while Idaho has so far refused participation in REAL ID, it has joined DHS's RIDE program as the third state to do so. RIDE is an add-on to the E-Verify system, which presents its own set of identification and privacy headaches. This is disappointing for a state that has been at the forefront of opposition to REAL ID. It may be that Idahoans do not yet recognize the national-ID-based threats to privacy in E-Verify, "internal enforcement" of immigration law, and an expanding DHS bureaucracy.

ILLINOIS Illinois is largely noncompliant with the REAL ID Act, with the most recent DHS state-by-state assessment noting that the Land of Lincoln meets 10 or fewer of the department's 18 compliance benchmarks. The state legislature passed a resolution against participation in April 2007.

By and large, Illinois has stayed on the course of noncompliance. A 2011 bill in the state House of Representatives that would have created a category of REAL ID-compliant IDs failed to advance out of committee despite having representative Lou Lang as its primary sponsor. A January 2013 bill that passed into law authorized driver's licenses for temporary foreign residents of the state, using consular identification or a foreign passport as a category of identifiers for issuance. This contravenes the requirements of the REAL ID Act (which does not accept consular IDs), and shows that Illinois intends to serve its people rather than a federal mandate.

INDIANA Indiana has the dubious distinction of being a poster child state for REAL ID compliance, going far enough to win an award from AAMVA for "improved customer satisfaction" after

implementing compliance benchmarks. The pro-REAL ID organization has touted Indiana as a success story, and encouraged other states to follow the example of the Hoosiers. How did this come to pass?

Unlike in many other states, compliance did not seem to be particularly controversial in the legislature. The bills to ban REAL ID or criticize participation via the legislature died in committee, and movements toward compliance began in late 2007, relatively early compared to other states. Facial recognition software was instituted at all state offices of the Bureau of Motor Vehicles (BMV), allowing the state to capture biometric facial images of drivers. Social Security checks, document verification, and the other REAL ID markers followed, with the state issuing its first fully compliant licenses in January 2010.

The AAMVA and allied groups, such as the Center for Immigration Studies, touted Indiana's program, using anecdotes about crackdowns on fraud and identity theft—and ignoring the state's steady accumulation of personal information. At the same time, the state's BMV and office of the governor have carefully avoided any mention of REAL ID itself. The BMV's website, too, contains no mention of REAL ID, beyond a single vague allusion to "federal requirements" as part of their similarly named "Secure ID" program. Indiana is "all in" for the federal government's national ID.

IOWA Unlike Indiana, Iowa has been very open about its embrace of the REAL ID program. The state maintains a detailed website devoted to informing Iowans about REAL ID and why it is good for them, due to threats to public safety from ill-defined terrorism. Representative Steve King, an Iowa Republican prominent in the House and one of the state's most visible politicians on the national scene, was an original cosponsor of the REAL ID Act. In 2005, he touted the idea that driver's licenses had become "de facto national identification cards."

Deemed compliant with DHS's milestones in December 2012, Iowa began issuing REAL ID-compliant cards a month later, in January 2013. Opposition within the state legislature has been lacking, especially when compared to states like Idaho or Arizona. The last bill in the legislature to attempt to roll back compliance and participation, HF237, died in committee at the end of the state legislature's last session.

KANSAS Kansas has rolled out REAL ID with little fanfare, due, in part, to the fact that the state's licensing and identification laws already met several of the requirements of the REAL ID Act prior to passage of the law in 2005. Since 2003, Kansas has required the collection, verification, and recording of Social Security numbers from applicants for drivers' licenses. The state also required documentation proving identity, place of birth, and citizenship status—all of which dovetail with REAL ID's requirements. Unsurprisingly, Kansas was certified by DHS as meeting the required benchmarks in February of 2013.

KENTUCKY Kentucky was one of the REAL ID program's two "initial test grant states" in 2005, receiving \$3,000,000 from the federal government in January 2006. However, Kentucky was not named as one of the fully compliant states in late 2012/early 2013. The state's implementation of the full standards has been slow, and it is currently unclear when it will meet the act's benchmarks.

LOUISIANA Louisiana's recent experience with the REAL ID Act is a fascinating example of a state bureaucracy working on federal priorities contrary to the wishes of the legislature. In 2008, Louisiana's legislature passed a bill prohibiting compliance with REAL ID and blocking the state DMV from placing the gold star of REAL ID compliance on licenses. Governor Jindal signed the bill, and the prohibition passed into law.

All the same, the state's commissioner of the Office of Motor Vehicles, Stephen Campbell, is attempting to bring his state into REAL ID-compliance. Reporting by the *Baton Rouge Advocate* shows that one of Campbell's priorities is to reverse the decisions made by Louisiana's elected representatives. A multimillion dollar revamp of the state's driver licensing system will nearly "satisfy the Real ID with the exception of the legislative ban on Real ID," Campbell said, noting that he "look[s] for the legislature to modify that ban."

Anti-REAL ID figures haven't been quiet, though: Louisiana state senator Jonathan Perry—a vocal critic—has passed legislation that forced the establishment of a 12-member panel to study the issue. Perhaps the panel will remind the state's bureaucracy that they, the elected representatives of the people, set policy, and not vice versa.

MAINE Maine was one of the earliest states to refuse compliance with REAL ID, with the state legislature passing a resolution of noncompliance on January 25, 2007. The state has largely remained outside the REAL ID track since then, despite former Governor John Baldacci instituting Social Security number collection as part of state licensing in 2008. In a March 2008 letter to then-DHS secretary Michael Chertoff, Baldacci asked for a waiver for Maine due to the state meeting 10 of the 18 benchmarks.

The legislature has stayed hostile to the national ID law. Some Maine state representatives went as far as to repeal some of Baldacci's moves toward REAL ID with a 2011 bill, LD1068. It was signed by current Governor Paul LePage, in May 2011, and rolled Maine back to only eight points of compliance with DHS's REAL ID benchmarks.

MARYLAND Maryland has been certified as compliant with DHS's REAL ID benchmarks. While the state did not see widespread opposition to implementation of the law in the way that Maine or Idaho did, it faced hiccups on the way to its current compliant status.

The most prominent issue regarded cost. Under the requirements of the REAL ID Act, states are required to use higher-quality materials in printing their licenses than those currently used by many jurisdictions. Most states choose between Teslin (used already by many states) or polycarbonate, a more expensive material. Maryland originally opted for a bid for polycarbonate from a Danville, Virginia, subsidiary of CBN, the Canadian firm now notorious for botching the Obamacare website. Its bid was \$38 million higher than the lowest of the six bids submitted to the state. The state's lack of explanation for accepting the highest bid did not satisfy the other vendors, and they successfully appealed to the state's contracting authority. While REAL ID is in place in Maryland, the state has been forced to reopen the bidding process.

Like several other states, Maryland will maintain a two-tier licensing system, issuing both compliant and noncompliant licenses. However, all Maryland drivers legally present in the United States (that is, citizens, permanent residents, and those on work visas) will be required to have a compliant ID when they renew their licenses. Noncompliant licenses are only available to those without proof of a valid Social Security number and legal presence status.

MASSACHUSETTS Massachusetts is a noncompliant state, meeting only 12 of the 18 so-called benchmarks for compliance with the law. The lack of participation is not due to legislation, however, but the refusal of Governor Deval Patrick's administration to comply with the federal national ID regime. The governor is declining to participate in the national ID law in spite of the determined efforts of Republican state senators, the Coalition for Secure Drivers Licenses, and the Center for Immigration Studies. A March 2013 letter to the governor from four state senators demanded that the governor order state agencies to comply, stating that lack of participation risked making Massachusetts a "magnet state for criminals and others seeking to fraudulently

obtain driver's licenses." This bit of hyperbole was pushed and circulated by the Coalition following a public-records request by the group for information from the state on participation. Fortunately, the governor has ignored them, and Massachusetts remains outside of REAL ID.

MICHIGAN While Michigan was not certified as compliant with all of DHS's REAL ID benchmarks as of December 2013, the state is actively working toward implementation. As of the last major update to the state's driver's licenses in April 2011, the state's cards contain several features that form part of the REAL ID package, in line with 2008 legislation to ease the transition to implementation: bar-codes, laser perforation, black-light signifiers, and other markers.

Additionally, the state offers "enhanced driver's licenses" under the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative. These licenses are similar in design to REAL ID-compliant licenses, with the addition of RFID chips that make data about drivers easy to gather from a distance at border crossings into Canada and Mexico. They are issued in conformance with federal standards, and are similar in required information for issuance, material standards, and design. Currently optional, EDLs are another avenue toward a national ID.

MINNESOTA Minnesota is a noncompliant state. The legislature banned participation in REAL ID, and the state has declined to meet DHS's milestones. The bill to ban participation passed both houses of the state legislature with only one dissenting vote, and was signed into law by then-governor Tim Pawlenty on May 18, 2009. Unlike Louisiana, Minnesota's ban has been near total: the state's IDs have not incorporated the majority of REAL ID benchmarks.

MISSISSIPPI Mississippi has not complied fully with the provisions of the REAL ID Act and has not met DHS's benchmarks for compliance. Despite that, Mississippi is DHS's lead state in a consortium studying how to integrate state and federal information databases. Through the Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS has awarded at least \$63 million dollars to Mississippi for the purpose of building the back end of its national ID system. The big rewards despite noncompliance may be attributable to having a top appropriator, Thad Cochran, serving Mississippi in the Senate.

MISSOURI Missouri is a noncompliant state with a hard legislative ban in place, but legislators have caught state bureaucrats implementing REAL ID contrary to the law. In 2013, Missouri's state auditor's office found that the Department of Revenue (which administers the state's motor vehicle department) broke the law by making electronic copies of drivers' source identity documents and by upgrading licenses' security features consistent with REAL ID.

Hearings were convened in the state legislature and a committee of inquiry was established, with members of the legislature, the attorney general's office, members of county governments, and other agencies participating. The state's licensing officials were compelled to testify, including DMV Director Jackie Bemboom, who was questioned about departmental policies and letters sent to the U.S. Department of Homeland Security seeming to indicate a policy of compliance in fact, if not in name. One committee member, Stoddard County prosecuting attorney Russell Oliver, was blunt, stating, "To me, this issue is becoming less about Real ID and more about a government agency doing whatever the hell they wanted to do."

The committee released its findings in a short but comprehensive report. The findings were damning of the office of Governor Jay Nixon and of the Department of Revenue for introducing new security standards into licenses that mirrored REAL ID. The report cited the executive branch's willful avoidance of the state's ban on compliance with REAL ID standards, noting several officials' view that they could change licensing procedures to match REAL ID so long as those changes were nominally made for purposes other than implementing the Act. This back-

door compliance, the report says, is illegal under even the loosest interpretation of Missouri's law. The report further criticized state officials for releasing drivers' information to the Social Security Administration, for creating and retaining electronic records of sensitive documents, for problems with a contractor responsible for the distribution of licenses, and more. It recommended new oversight for the Department of Revenue, removing funding for document capture, and further tightening privacy protections to ensure that the state bureaucracy actually complies with Missouri law.

MONTANA Montana banned REAL ID compliance in early 2008 with unanimous votes in both chambers of the state legislature, and the state has largely avoided the backdoor compliance problems of Louisiana and Missouri. The only move toward compliance that the state has made since was a 2011 law that implemented a proof of legal presence requirement similar to the one required under the REAL ID Act.

NEBRASKA Nebraska was deemed compliant with REAL ID by DHS in 2013, a reversal on the state's initial stance. Like several other states, Nebraska's unicameral legislature passed a nonbinding resolution opposing REAL ID in early 2007. This resolution, LR 28, was not a formal ban, but it asked the U.S. Congress and Nebraska's senators and representatives to rethink their support for the legislation. It stated the strong opposition of the state's legislature to the federal licensing standards.

The major bill to adopt REAL ID in toto, LB 229, stalled and died in the legislature. However, REAL ID provisions later introduced in separate parts did not draw the opposition given to the omnibus bill. In 2009, LB261 introduced machine-readable licenses, scannable barcodes, and data encoding on licenses, but the state already engaged in document scanning and Social Security verification. While the state originally opposed it, proponents of REAL ID compliance seem to have succeeded in bringing Nebraska into the national ID system piecemeal.

NEVADA Nevada is one of the more interesting test cases in the national fight against REAL ID. The state has a strong history of Mountain West libertarianism, and it was one of the first states to pass a resolution against REAL ID with 2007's AJR6. A bill to repeal AJR6 and begin implementation of REAL ID standards in the state died in the state assembly at the end of the 2009 legislative session without coming to the floor for a vote.

Rather than accept defeat in the legislature, then-Governor Jim Gibbons issued an executive order mandating the implementation of REAL ID by the state's DMV. The order was draconian, and it removed even the failed legislation's opt-out clause, which would have allowed uneasy Nevadans to acquire license stamped "not for federal purposes" if they chose.

A coalition of the Nevada ACLU, the Cook County Republican Party, gun rights groups, and libertarian groups maintained a steady push against the executive order. They were successful. The emergency executive order was not upheld by a state legislative commission at the end of its 120-day expiration date, and REAL ID was again blocked in Nevada. The national ID's proponents have made little headway in the state since.

NEW HAMPSHIRE The site of one of the first shots in the REAL ID Rebellion, New Hampshire was also one of the earlier states to come out formally against REAL ID. The state legislature passed, and the governor signed, a ban on implementation on June 27, 2007. The state meets only 11 of DHS's compliance benchmarks eight years after passage of the federal law and six years after the passage of the state's formal ban.

REAL ID cannot be fully implemented under New Hampshire law, even without the explicit ban. The state's statutory licensing requirements and privacy standards conflict with REAL ID standards and would prevent compliance on their own. Specifically, the state's code prohibits the release of drivers' personal information to the federal government except for official purposes and only on a case-by-case basis. That would require each driver's information to be released only in response to a specific request for their personal information; large data dumps are prohibited. Additionally, the broader capture and release of information contained on state driver's licenses is prohibited without the state's permission.

The ban on information sharing was championed by former State Representative Seth Cohn, who sponsored the bill to put the provisions into law. He and Representative Neal Kurk have been some of the most vocal state legislators opposing REAL ID, national ID standards, and the government's employment verification system, E-Verify.

NEW JERSEY New Jersey presents an interesting case in terms of REAL ID implementation. Unlike its neighbors to the north in New York and New England, the Garden State had embraced REAL ID, with both Democratic and Republican governors broadly supportive or, at the very least, not opposing implementation.

A lawsuit by the state's branch of the ACLU stopped New Jersey's entrance into the national ID system in October 2012, however. The ACLU's suit cited the lack of proper public notification of changes to licensing rules, lack of security for sensitive information in the state's Motor Vehicle Commission (MVC) databases, and the unnecessary burden placed on New Jersey residents by forcing them to use one of the forms of ID mandated by the REAL ID act in order to prove their identity.

The MVC agreed to drop implementation of its REAL ID-compliant license, TRU-ID, in order to end the suit, thus ending the state's bid to be compliant with the federal law. However, the successful resolution of the lawsuit does not formally ban implementation of REAL ID in the state, and the MVC can attempt to bring it forward again in some form in the future. If so, expect to see the absurdity that accompanied the original TRU-ID rollout (such as the ban on smiling in drivers' license pictures) to return.

NEW MEXICO New Mexico is currently noncompliant with the provisions of the REAL ID Act by the reckoning of DHS, as it does not meet several of the major benchmarks. The state's practice of issuing standard New Mexico driver's licenses to undocumented migrants prohibits the state's licenses from meeting DHS's milestones as currently formulated.

Governor Susana Martinez opposes giving licenses to illegal immigrants. In 2012, she sent a letter to then-DHS Secretary Janet Napolitano stating her opposition to the practice and her support for implementing REAL ID in New Mexico. Unsurprisingly, the issue is a volatile one in New Mexico, as it ties directly in to current debates over undocumented migrants. In addition to the governor, Republican politicians support altering the law allowing undocumented immigrants to obtain driver's licenses (and, unintentionally, opening the door to REAL ID implementation), while local Democratic politicians, Latino groups, and the Catholic Church in New Mexico have supported maintaining New Mexico's licensing law as it is.

A 2012 bill to create a two-tiered system (with separate, special licenses for undocumented migrants) died in the State Senate. A similar bill for the 2013 session, SB 521, also died in the Senate. The passage of a similar bill in the future would not instantly impose REAL ID in New Mexico, but it would smooth the way for Governor Martinez and other proponents of New Mexico's participation in the national ID program.

NEW YORK New York is not considered REAL ID compliant. The state was rated by DHS as only meeting “11 to 14” of the department’s benchmarks for compliance in 2012. The last push for implementation by a major state figure was during the term of disgraced ex-Governor Elliot Spitzer, a proponent of REAL ID. New York faces the same debate about the high cost of materials for REAL ID licenses that Maryland does. Governor Cuomo’s selection of the most expensive bid, at \$38 million and 40 percent over the lowest bidder who also met the required specifications of the request for tender, has raised eyebrows and prompted an investigation from State Comptroller Thomas DiNapoli.

Ironically, while the Empire State is not compliant with the provisions of the REAL ID Act, it is compliant with the federal government’s Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI) program, allowing the state to issue federally approved enhanced driver’s licenses. These licenses are similar to those issued by Michigan, providing New York State with an optional licensing program that is uncomfortably similar to REAL ID in terms of information gathered, materials used, and design standards.

NORTH CAROLINA North Carolina meets most of the benchmarks for REAL ID compliance, although the DHS did not name the state as compliant as of December 2013. The state meets two of the major benchmarks—capture and verification of Social Security information, and verification of lawful status—and is actively working to put in place a system for the verification of birth certificates and other documents, according to a relatively recent report from DHS (touted by AAMVA, unsurprisingly). The most recent major attempt to stop participation in the federal program stalled in North Carolina’s legislature. Barring another attempt soon, North Carolina will move closer to full implementation.

NORTH DAKOTA North Dakota is a noncompliant state. The state legislature passed a concurrent resolution in April 2007 (SCR 4040) arguing against the REAL ID Act and urging Congress to repeal a bill that will “inconvenience the people of North Dakota without the proffered attendant benefits of protection from terrorism.” Since then, the state has adopted some REAL ID standards, but not all. The state’s licensing procedures require verification of a Social Security number and verification of identifying documents—as per the law’s requirements—but numbers are not stored, and electronic copies of documents are not made under the state’s practices. Even with some of the REAL ID milestones met, the state still falls short: it did not meet certification requirements as of September 2013.

OHIO Ohio was named compliant with REAL ID’s milestones in December 2012. The state had planned to begin its rollout of the new, REAL ID-compliant “Safe ID” in January 2014 (complete with an extensive new website touting the new licenses), with drivers over the age of 50 considered exempt until December 2014.

However, Ohio has backed off from continuing with REAL ID. Citing privacy concerns, concerns over storing copies of personal documents, and unease over the mandatory use of facial recognition software, state officials decided to reverse Ohio’s course and back away from compliance with the REAL ID Act. State Department of Public Safety spokesman Joe Andrews noted in an interview that the state already considered its licenses to be secure, and that further “upgrades” could endanger the rights of Ohioans. “People have concerns we are trampling their rights if we do this,” Andrews stated in an interview with the *Columbus Dispatch*. Ohio is the first state to have been considered by DHS to have met its milestones for REAL ID and then to have withdrawn from compliance. Hopefully it will not be the last.

OKLAHOMA Unlike its neighbors Kansas and Texas, Oklahoma is one of the most staunchly anti- REAL ID states in the nation. The state legislature passed a ban on participation in No-

vember 2007 and since then both the legislature and the executive agencies of the state have largely respected the law. There are one or two post-ban REAL ID issues in Oklahoma. The first is a cosmetic remodeling of Oklahoma's licenses in 2012. This involved a change in font and a shifting of the license picture from the right side of the license to the left. The picture shift set off alarm bells in the state's anti-REAL ID community, and for good reason: the primary proponent of left-side pictures is none other than the AAMVA, the pro- REAL ID interest group, who include it as part of their suggested standard design for cards.

The second REAL ID issue concerns the lawsuit against the state of Oklahoma by Kaye Beach, an anti-REAL ID activist in that state. Beach has sued the state for requiring biometric data as part of their (noncompliant) driver's licenses, and her suit is moving slowly through the courts. While Oklahoma is, again, not REAL ID compliant, the ongoing suit presents an interesting test case in terms of pushing back against onerous state-level driver licensing requirements.

OREGON Oregon passed anti-compliance legislation in June 2009. The DHS considers the state noncompliant, and has ranked it in its lowest category for compliance with REAL ID benchmarks. Still, Oregon has met some of the benchmarks for REAL ID without straying into the territory of full compliance. Currently, the Oregon DMV employs a facial recognition verification system that runs applicants' photos by a central database, and it verifies Social Security numbers. The state requires proof of U.S. citizenship and place of residence, and has a central issuance system that delays issuing of a card until the document, Social Security, and facial recognition checks have all been met.

With all of this technology in place, why then doesn't Oregon meet compliance standards for REAL ID? Noncompliance and nonparticipation largely comes down to privacy protections written into Oregon's Code. Section 801.063 requires strict privacy measures and bars unwanted and unwarranted disclosure of DMV information. It prevents participation in "multistate or federal" shared database programs until privacy standards are met. In essence, Oregon is a hero for standing up to DHS's power grab and federal power grabs in general when it comes to personal data. The state's example should be a model for other jurisdictions across the country.

PENNSYLVANIA Pennsylvania is the most recent state to reject compliance with REAL ID and to stop further cooperation with DHS on implementing standards. On May 8, 2012, Governor Tom Corbett signed legislation stating: "Neither the Governor nor the Department of Transportation or any other Commonwealth agency shall participate in the REAL ID Act of 2005 or regulations promulgated thereunder."

Unsurprisingly, Pennsylvania and Governor Corbett's rejection of REAL ID set off the pro-compliance crowd. The Center for Immigration Studies went as far as suggesting that the governor had failed to properly appreciate the "smoke from Shanksville on 9/11," the site of the downing of Flight 93 on September 11, 2001. Pennsylvania was failing to play its role in "keeping bad guys from getting driver's licenses," the group argued. "Pennsylvania residents," the center said, "may be the next victims thanks to their governor's decision."

Happily, shrill and baseless fear-mongering of this type has lost its political salience over the years since the 9/11 attacks. Research and common sense show that a national ID is not a cost-effective security tool, and it comes at a high cost in dollars and threats to the privacy and civil liberties of law-abiding Americans.

RHODE ISLAND Rhode Island is, like the majority of New England states, currently noncompliant with the provisions of the REAL ID Act. However, the state's licensing regime requires some things that dovetail with DHS's milestones for compliance. The state requires hard-copy

proof of a Social Security number, verification of the Social Security number, verification of identifying documents, and valid proof of residency.

More worryingly, the state DMV also employs the full array of facial recognition and biometric software, including a facial ID database. The DMV claims that the facial database is used mainly for combating fraud in licensing, but it is also used for law enforcement and investigations. Nothing prevents this. Rhode Island's code (specifically, Title 31, Chapter 10, Section 26-i,j,k,l) allows for the digitization and storage of physical information, Social Security numbers, and tax numbers, and limits access to nongovernmental entities in most circumstances; there are no statutory limits on data usage by governmental entities. REAL ID is not yet in place in Rhode Island. Unfortunately, it could easily become a national ID state.

SOUTH CAROLINA South Carolina is not meeting DHS's compliance benchmarks. It passed a legislative ban on participation with REAL ID in the legislature, as SB 449, in 2007. The blunt wording of the ban makes compliance difficult, and the state has largely avoided implementing REAL ID-like changes to its licenses. The most recent changes to South Carolina's driver's licenses and ID cards in 2010 incorporated new security features such as holograms and etching, but steered clear of REAL ID's documentation, verification, and expensive material requirements.¹¹⁶

SOUTH DAKOTA Despite the legislature having passed a strongly worded anti–REAL ID resolution in 2008, South Dakota is now fully compliant with the REAL ID Act's requirements, and it was named a compliant state by DHS in December 2012. The state's turnaround was fairly rapid. The relevant sections of South Dakota's code dealing with licensing and identification were amended in 2009 by SB17 to institute the retention of electronic copies of documents, evidence of lawful presence, and Social Security number verification. The bill, SB17, was introduced at the request of the Department of Public Safety, and passed 48–21 in the House and 33–1 in the Senate. Arguments put forward in the short hearings on the bill centered, unsurprisingly, on “public safety,” and the bill passed both houses of the legislature easily.

Not everyone is happy with the state's adoption of REAL ID standards. State Representative Lance Russell, one of the 21 nays to 2009's law, has continued to criticize the law's increased burden on citizens, including huge backlogs at state DMVs. “The fact that our driver's license laws are so onerous has created a situation that's both unnecessary and just plain punitive toward the people of South Dakota, especially when a number of other states are not implementing this program,” Russell said, in an interview with a reporter from the *Argus Leader* (Sioux Falls). “I think we are reaping what we've sowed on this.” If South Dakota's other elected officials had listened to Representative Russell, the state would not be burdened with REAL ID's onerous requirements.

TENNESSEE Tennessee was deemed compliant with the provisions of the REAL ID Act in December 2012. A resolution against participation (SJR248) passed in 2007, but the language was so loosely worded as to allow for participation if the federal government picked up associated costs and if requirements were determined to not be in violation of the state and federal constitutions. Unfortunately, the state bureaucracy proceeded to meet the REAL ID milestones.

Two attempts to fully ban compliance with the federal program stalled in the state legislature. The first, 2009's SB1934, was passed by the state Senate, but died in the state House of Representatives. The second bill, SB1934's House counterpart, HB1426, died in the House Transportation Committee. As Tennesseans face the difficulties of getting REAL ID-compliant licenses, their political leaders may reconsider allowing state compliance. Ohio's recent example of rolling back REAL ID compliance raises the hope that Tennessee could follow.

TEXAS After California, no jurisdiction in the United States has more licensed drivers than the state of Texas, with roughly 15 million issued licenses. Texas is not yet REAL ID compliant, but the state is actively working toward implementation and meeting the benchmarks, despite a few hiccups along the way. The major hiccups, so far, have been the long time taken to pass bills to bring the state fully into compliance with REAL ID standards, helped by the Texas' legislature's short sessions and the relative weakness of the governor's office when it comes to rulemaking. Unlike in several other states, there have not been any executive mandates.

The first bill, 2011's Special Session of the Legislature's SB 9, was primarily a bill targeting illegal immigrants, but which included REAL ID components. It would have required hard-copy proof of citizenship status at the time of licensing application and required the Texas DMV to maintain copies of those documents. The bill passed the state Senate but died in the House of Representatives. However, the text of SB9 was incorporated by amendment into SB1, which passed during the same session of the legislature. Additionally, SB1 incorporated proof of residency and proof of ID requirements.

Combined with preexisting licensing requirements under Texas law, SB1 shifted the state markedly closer to full implementation of REAL ID's benchmarks. A bill to bring the state up to full compliance, HB3199, was not voted on before the end of the most recent regular legislative session of the Texas House and Senate. It was not revived during any of the three subsequent special sessions called by Governor Rick Perry. Texas's legislature will not sit again until January 13, 2015, barring the calling of a special session by the governor. If privacy activists and other opponents of REAL ID in Texas are serious about stopping the federal government's national ID power grab, they have eight months to organize. HB3199 will be back in some form, and they should get ready.

UTAH Utah was deemed to have met DHS's REAL ID milestones as of September 2013. However, Title 53, Chapter 3, Section 104.5 of the Code of the State of Utah explicitly prohibits the state from participating in the implementation of REAL ID. The federal government says Utah is compliant; Utah says, statutorily, that participation is illegal and that the state is not compliant. What, then, is going on in Utah? The Utah House of Representatives had previously passed two resolutions against REAL ID and mandatory licensing standards (one in 2007 and one in 2009). However, the first bill to ban Utah's participation in the program failed in the state Senate in 2009. The second ban bill passed in May, 2010.

However, ban or no ban, Utah has stringent laws relating to licensing and IDs. Independent of REAL ID, Utah has required proof of identification, proof of legal residence, Social Security number, and number confirmation, and two proofs of residence to establish Utah residency. These requirements are just as strict as REAL ID's milestones, and the documents are vetted in a similar manner. The state's ban on complying with REAL ID would prohibit information sharing with other jurisdictions for REAL ID purposes.

As with many things related to REAL ID, the respective governments' positions are murky. Utah prohibits participation in any federal REAL ID program but maintains licensing standards nearly as strict as those under the Act. The DHS considers the state to have met the milestones for compliance—without actually being compliant. Whatever the case, Utah is poised to become a national ID state when and if the political winds blow strongly enough that way.

VERMONT Vermont is, along with Connecticut, the only other state in New England to be compliant with REAL ID. Much like its neighbor, New York, Vermont already offered optional, RFID-chipped enhanced driver's licenses that could be used for cross-border travel into Canada or Mexico. As such, much of the imaging, verification, and database technologies were already

in place in the state, even if they were not mandatory and not widely used. This includes facial recognition software.

Vermont was certified as being compliant with REAL ID standards as of September 2013. The state's formal rollout of "gold star" IDs began on January 1, 2014. All new applicants will be issued REAL ID-compliant licenses/IDs, while current holders will receive theirs upon renewal. Vermont is only offering a single-tier system: all Vermont IDs will be REAL ID compliant, without the option to receive a non-gold-star license marked "not for federal purposes."

VIRGINIA Virginia is in the position of having passed laws that both move the state toward and away from compliance with REAL ID. In 2009, SB1046 established REAL ID-like requirements for proof of identity, Social Security, legal status, and legal presence in the state of Virginia, bringing the state in line with several of DHS's benchmarks. At the same time, another 2009 law, HB1587, blocked participation in REAL ID should participation "compromise the economic privacy or biometric data of any resident of the Commonwealth."

The sentiments of the ban are noble, but the actual enacting language is vague. Who, for example, is to determine what counts as compromising economic or biometric privacy? Virginia has yet to move forward on fully implementing REAL ID since the 2009 laws came into effect, but the provisions of SB1046 brought the state very close to full implementation and DHS's milestones. It would not be a huge step for Virginia to become a national ID state.

WASHINGTON Washington was one of the first states to legislatively prohibit participation in REAL ID, with the June 13, 2007, passage of SB5087. The bill blocked the state from participating in REAL ID until a long list of financial and privacy metrics were met by the federal government. In this sense, the law was similar to the Virginia anti-REAL ID bill, but with one major difference: Washington's law included hard compliance and certification requirements from various state officers, who would need to certify that metrics had been met before compliance could even be discussed.

While REAL ID is effectively dead in Washington, it is one of the four states that issues enhanced driver's licenses for border crossings. As in the case of Vermont, the imaging, verification, and database technologies are already there, even if they're only being used currently for a relatively small, optional program. It bears keeping an eye on, even if Washington has otherwise very strong protections against REAL ID and is in favor of privacy.

WEST VIRGINIA West Virginia is a compliant state, deemed so by DHS in December 2012. A 2008 bill to ban compliance passed the state Senate but died in the state House of Delegates; a largely similar bill in 2012 died in committee. The state began to issue gold-star licenses in early 2012, albeit in a two-tier system (with noncompliant licenses available for those who opted out).

At a 2012 hearing before a state legislative committee on licensing, the state DMV's deputy commissioner, Steve Barnes, spoke remarkably candidly about implementation of REAL ID in West Virginia. Barnes noted that after the 2005 passage of the REAL ID Act, the state quickly decided that it would comply, receiving \$2 million from DHS in return to aid with compliance. Notably, Barnes also noted that the state's compliance was easy, as licensing requirements already mandated several of REAL ID's milestones (legal presence requirements, proof of Social Security number, and so on). It wasn't a huge leap for the state to implement the remaining milestones, and West Virginia is currently a national ID state.

WISCONSIN Relative to some other states, Wisconsin has had a smooth rollout and integration of REAL ID. In 2007, when several other states were banning participation, the Wisconsin

Assembly and Senate budget committees incorporated authorization language for REAL ID participation and licensing standards in that year's budget act. The bill passed, and REAL ID standards have been part of Wisconsin law since. Wisconsin began issuing REAL ID compliant cards on January 14, 2013.

WYOMING Wyoming is another compliant state. A 2007 resolution against participation passed the state House of Representatives but died in the state Senate. A successful 2009 bill, SF0038, meanwhile amended Wyoming's laws to allow the state to comply with the REAL ID Act's standards and requirements. Licenses and IDs meeting REAL ID standards began to roll out in June of 2011, and the state was deemed fully compliant in December 2012, as part of the first wave of compliant states. A 2012 bill to ban participation and repeal the 2009 act failed in committee, and REAL ID compliance remains in place in Wyoming despite the state's otherwise strong libertarian streak.

CONCLUSION

Cryptographer and security guru Bruce Schneier has written, "It's bad civic hygiene to build technologies that could someday be used to facilitate a police state." Implementing REAL ID would be bad civic hygiene. Its offer of better immigration enforcement and its false offer of improved national security come at a price denominated in risks: risk to privacy, risk to civil liberties, and the ever-present risk of government growth. A national ID system could be used to administer more and more intimate tracking and control of all Americans' lives.

The varied experiences of states with REAL ID are interesting evidence of the value that federalism provides our governmental system. States are not units of federal administration, but unique and independent governments. If a national ID is to be created, it has to pass muster in a variegated political system. Ours is not a country that sets to marching in one direction at a single leader's command or as the federal government dictates. Rather, each state brings its own experiences to bear in its interactions with the Department of Homeland Security, with federal and state legislation, and with federal and state bureaucracies. Taken together, these 50 individual experiences with REAL ID reveal broader, common themes. A national ID is not something that Americans are ready to accept, and it is not something they will let be created under their noses.

But that does not mean that the proponents of a national ID will not continue to try. Some states, such as Alabama and Wyoming, have fully embraced REAL ID, while others—New Hampshire and Washington—have rejected it. Some have gone from noncompliance to compliance, while, most encouragingly, Ohio has rolled back its compliance with the national ID program. Federally, REAL ID is moribund, if not dead. However, the state-by-state status check reveals that it is by no means dead at the state level, and so opponents of a U.S. national ID system must remain vigilant.

WAYS OF CREATING NEW IDENTITY

People are given names when they are born, and their birth certificates are recorded with the appropriate “Vital Records” agencies of the different states. Most people are fine with this, and depend on their birth certificates to prove “who” they are. They go through life acquiring additional documents—Social Security Numbers, drivers licenses, passports, and records of all kinds—based on the name on their birth certificate.

Because different government agencies are involved in issuing and maintaining these name-based records, most people assume that they are “locked into the system” on the basis of their name, and that “escape” is impossible. But life can deal dangerous or unbearable situations, and escape could become a matter of survival. Creating a new identity under which a person can live safely provides that much needed escape route.

At this point let’s get our thinking straight, and avoid any confusion. Your name belongs to you, not to the government. The records issued and maintained are records only—they are not YOU. To think otherwise is to believe the tail wags the dog. You have the right, long established in the Common Law, to change your name at will, and call yourself by another name. The only limitations are those that seek to prevent fraud and improper personation. All states allow “legal name change,” and provide documentary support.

People who think about changing their name usually have a very specific reason for doing so. These reasons could range from a simple desire to create more privacy for themselves to the very real need to “disappear” from dangerous individuals. A change of identity could provide distance from unwanted relatives, be better protection than a restraining order, cover negative records, and even offer a chance to “start life over.”

If you wish to start a new identity, you need to decide WHY you want to do this. What is your purpose? What do you wish to achieve? As we see it, there are two broad reasons for creating a new identity—Privacy and/or Security. These are mutually-supportive reasons to be sure, but you can focus more on one if that suits your purpose. Here, then, are ways of creating a new identity.

MAKE UP A NAME OUT OF “THIN AIR.”

Think of ordering a magazine subscription by mail or online using a made-up name such as “Robert Connor.” The fulfillment service will add it to their subscriber list, and in less than a month you will start receiving offers of all kinds in the name of “Robert Connor.” The magazine will be selling its list to outside firms that will now consider “Robert Connor” a potential customer for their products.

You can even speed up this process by answering ads in magazines that offer to send “free details” for their products or services. Even though you may not be buying anything, these companies will add “Robert Connor” to their own lists of “Inquiries” that are sold and used the same as

subscriber lists. In short order your mail box will be full of special offers, solicitations, flyers, catalogs, and other commercial mail—all for “Robert Connor.”

So why would you want to do this? At the very least it will be good practice for using another name in ordinary transactions. The mailman will recognize it as an actual person even though he will never know who it is. Some of the mail will be very convincing, suggesting the person actually exists. You can save this kind of mail for possible use later on as “back-up” in creating another, more substantial identity.

Another good reason for having mail for Robert Connor is that some of it could be mail you might not want associated with your actual name or the name you later want to create as a new identity. Mail coming from sources that are overtly religious, political, controversial, or otherwise identifiable as a special interest might be *your cup of tea*, but if that fact were to blow in your face, you could always attribute that to the non-present Robert Connor instead.

GOOD ADVICE: Even though “Robert Connor” exists only in your mind, to anyone who ever asks, he will be presumed to be a real person. In this situation you should always have a very believable explanation for why he’s never around. Good ideas might be foreign employment (petrochemical engineer in Saudi Arabia), merchant seaman (seldom home), missionary in India, or medical advisor in whatever is the world’s latest health catastrophe. You are simply helping him “keep in touch” by receiving his mail.....

Carry this advice one step further, and you should always have easy answers for anyone asking any kind of personal or “prying” questions. You don’t need to snap a “none-of-your-business” reply; but rather, answer in a way that diverts any further curiosity. Use answers that are vague, uninteresting, even dull. For example:

Where do you live? *Back East; I'm just visiting some friends here.*

What kind of work do you do? *I'm a writer still trying to sell my first novel.*

And here's one only Americans ever ask: How much money do you make? *Well, I pay my bills, but I could always use more!*

Finally, keep this old Southern expression in mind: “*You can tell the truth, just don't tell everything you know.*

As you are undoubtedly aware we have previously published The Paper Trip I, The Paper Trip II, and The Paper Trip III. Each of these books offers its own distinct and different method of building a new identity based on government-issued identification documents. Importantly, all of these books also explore the many different—and changing—issues related to living constructively with new identity. None of these books, however, is meant to “replace” the others, but rather to complement them in terms of variety and completeness. Here is a brief review of these earlier methods for changing identity.

THE PAPER TRIP I

IDENTITY BASED ON YOUNG, DECEASED PERSON

This classic type of identity change was illustrated in Frederick Forsythe's great novel, The Day of the Jackal. The method involves finding the name of a person born around the time the identity changer was born, but who subsequently died without having acquired any other government identity documents or records. The birth certificate of the deceased person is obtained, and, based on that, current government documents are issued in the *name* of that deceased person. Our original book, The Paper Trip I, detailed this method and showed how to acquire a new Social Security number, state driver's licenses and ID cards, and US Passport, all issued under the name provided on the birth certificate.

There were some inherent dangers in this process. Other identity changers could happen upon the same birth certificate and multiple sets of the same identity would then appear in state records. And if the birth and death occurred in the same state, investigators would find it somewhat easy to uncover the true status of the identity.

A more secure use of this method was to find the birth certificate of a young person who died in a state different from where he was born. The security resulted from the fact, still true today, that birth and death records are not cross-referenced among the states. Most states do mark birth certificates "Deceased" if the event occurred in their state, but not if the death happened in a different state.

We cautioned at the time that it would be very unwise to create a "new" identity based on the documents of a LIVING person, because the original identity might have already generated potentially dangerous records that could prove very unpleasant if revealed (arrests, convictions, judgments, restraining orders, warrants, etc., etc.). What we never anticipated, however, is that BAD people would take on the identities of GOOD people, not for a chance at a new life, but to STEAL FROM THEM. Regrettably, identity theft was born out of good intentions. We will have much more on this subject later.

THE PAPER TRIP II

LEGAL NAME CHANGE

All states provide ways for people to change their names legally. This typically means filing a petition with the county court clerk to have the new name "approved" and recorded in the official records of the court. The approval is normally granted without controversy, unless the court finds the name offensive, fraudulent, deceptive, or unacceptable for some other very specific reason. The applicant is advised to use the name openly and honestly, and not for purposes of deceit, fraud, etc. The applicant can then take the court's "judgment" to apply for all new identity documents in the new name.

The right to change your name comes from the English Common Law, and predates the US Constitution by hundreds of years. All the earliest American colonies clearly observed this right

and practice. Our courts are obligated to respect this right, and any burden to deny it is on the court to demonstrate, which is almost never necessary.

An illustration of legal name change in action is the traditional practice of a recently married woman taking on the surname of her new husband. All she has to do is go to her local DMV to have a license issued in her (new) married name. No court, no petition, just check the box stating reason for the change. She might be asked for a copy of the marriage license, but then pay the fee, and that's it. Women who divorce and want to stop using their married name can also follow this procedure to return to their former (maiden) name.

INTERESTING NOTE: There has NEVER been any legal obligation for a wife to take on her husband's surname. It has been tradition only, largely religious in origin. In fact, with so many women these days working in highly skilled fields, many find it advantageous to retain their pre-marriage names that reflect their professional preparation.

Further, with the advent of gay marriage, men can avail themselves of this same maneuver to change the name on their driver's license or State ID. They do not need to go to court to get it "approved." They might be asked for a copy of their marriage license, however.

Our book, The Paper Trip II, has extensive coverage of legal name change with state-by-state requirements. It also details how to have the new name applied to records of all kinds, not just government-issued ID.

THE PAPER TRIP III

DELAYED CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH

Almost all births are recorded very near the time of birth with the vital records offices responsible, typically at the county level. Most states also maintain centralized files of these events, even if only in abstract form. But for many different reasons it is possible that NO birth certificate was ever made, and thus was never recorded by a vital records office. Here are some typical, true-to-life reasons:

- The parents opted for home delivery and neglected to have a certificate made by a mid-wife or other medical assistant.
- The parents' religious beliefs prevented them from having an "enumeration" made of the birth.
- The mother was unable to care for the child, and a secret adoption was arranged without any recording.
- The child was the product of incest, and was kept "hidden" within the family with no recording made.
- The child was born to an illegal immigrant who feared deportation if any public record was created. The child might have later been "adopted" quietly by an understanding family.
- The child was the product of rape, and the mother arranged with family or friends purposely not to record the birth.

- The parents were free-spirited, anti-establishment types who simply wanted nothing to do with “The System.”

All states accept applications for delayed certificates of birth, and provide special forms for the process. They also provide a long list of “suggested” documents that would be helpful in establishing the birth, age, and identity of the applicant. The proof of birth and identity could be determined from such documents as old school records, notations in a family bible, notarized statements from family members, and essentially anything that shows use of the name for which a birth certificate was never recorded.

The Paper Trip III explores in step-by-step detail how a person can change his identity by obtaining a delayed certificate of birth. Here is brief overview of the process:

- Create the NAME and BIRTHDATE you wish to use for a new identity. The name and birthdate should be completely different from your own, not some variation that a computer search might easily reveal.
- Mail to several different states a request for your (presumed) birth certificate which you believe was recorded in their state. You will hear back that “No record can be found,” but an accompanying letter and instructions will tell how you might apply for a delayed certificate of birth.
- Study the requirements and submit whatever documentation you can provide. It may take some creativity on your part, but the vital records people are instructed to be helpful, not restrictive.
- The concept of “reasonable evidence” is usually sufficient for them to issue the delayed certificate of birth. This is not an “overnight” process, so patience and perseverance on your part will be required. The reason we suggest mailing your request to several different states is that you will find some states are more lenient than others in handling these applications.
- Once you have secured a delayed certificate of birth you can apply for a driver’s license or state ID, a new Social Security Number, even a US Passport. Your new identity will be truly “deep cover,” as good as that provided (legally) for known criminals in the U.S. Marshall’s Witness Protection Program. Not bad.

USING A BUSINESS AS ID

STEP 1: CREATE A NAME FOR YOUR BUSINESS

All businesses have names. Because these names are not those of persons, they are called "Fictitious Business Names." These fictitious business names are made **LEGAL** by the simple process of filing a "Fictitious Business Name Statement" with the county court clerk's office in the county where the business is located.

There are normally two requirements for obtaining a fictitious business name. The first is payment of the fee required for filing, usually less than \$50. The second is publication for four consecutive weeks of the filing notice in a local newspaper of "general circulation," which would be any newspaper that carries any kind of "Legal Notices." (These newspapers are properly called "adjudicated," meaning they are legally recognized as suitable for publication of public/legal notices.) Again, the fee for publication is quite modest.

If you think this is complicated, it's not. The common practice is simply to go to the office of the newspaper and fill out their form for publishing your "Fictitious Business Name Statement." The newspaper representative will then ask for the payment for publishing your notice AND the fee for filing at the county clerk's office, saving you the trip. After four consecutive weeks of publishing your notice you will receive copies of the printed notices and an official "Filed" receipt from the county clerk.

Another way around this same barn is to go online and bring up your county's "Clerk/Recorder's" website. You will find a page for applying online for your "Fictitious Business Statement." They will be happy to oblige with your filing, and give you related information and advice pertinent to your state's requirements for fictitious business names. This is fine of course, but you will **STILL** have to go to a newspaper and arrange for publication of your application. Most of these newspapers likely have websites that will let you file online, and they will provide all the necessary services for you. The receipt you receive from the newspaper that indicates payment for both filing and publishing will be sufficient for opening a bank account (more explained below).

So what name should you choose for your "business?" You can make up any name you might feel comfortable using as your own. Thousands of businesses use (fictitious) names that are the same as personal names. Some current examples are Ann Taylor, Laura Secord, Richard Jones, Lane Bryant, Chick Iverson, Fletcher Jones, and, yes, even Martha Stewart.

For added variation in choosing names, consider using one or two initials with the name (P.T., J.R., K.C.); names that are unisex (Pat, Lou, Tracy, Clancy, Lee, Taylor, Kim, Morgan); or obviously ethnic and/or foreign (Carlos, Pierre, St. Martin, Nguyen, Wong, Red Cloud, etc.)

A further refinement is to add a word or phrase to the name, such as, Patrick O'Connor *Group*, Phillip Thompson *Associates*, or Walter Johnson *Family Enterprises*. There are two advantages to this practice. The first is that you can record this fictitious firm name as a proprietorship (one-

person owner/operator) and not as a partnership, which involves more paperwork “proof” for the bank).

The second is that when the bank takes your application for the checking account, you can have them add a different (personal) name under your company name on the debit card they will provide. This name could be totally fictitious, or tied to another set of ID to be used only if the need arose. They may ask for an SSN, but it will not be verified. You could also insist that only the last four digits will be given to them.

American Express gladly adds “second names” on company accounts, since the statements are sent only to the principal account holder, who is financially responsible for all charges. The only thing the “additional person” might be required to know or provide is the actual billing address of the American Express account, if asked. The AMEX card is well accepted in travel-related businesses: hotels, restaurants, airlines. Any asked-for SSNs will not be verified.

Editor’s note: You will find even more detailed ideas for creating and using new names in our books The Paper Trip III and How to Disappear in America.

Finally, here’s a major INSIDER SECRET: When you fill out your Fictitious Business Name Statement, you can literally supply as many names as you want. On the line(s) asking for the name of your business, 10 or more would not be a problem. Why can you do this? The answer is that you are declaring the name, names, or any possible combination of names under which you intend to conduct business. Once the Statement is filed you are free to choose which name(s) you want on your bank account, letterhead, business card, website, or anywhere else you wish your business name to appear. You will also be able to use these names simultaneously if you wish. Your Fictitious Business Name Statement covers them all. Just don’t expect any government clerk to give you this information—they aren’t allowed to “advise” you.

STEP 2: OPEN A CHECKING ACCOUNT IN YOUR BUSINESS NAME

Here’s even better news. You can take your copy of the application you received at the newspaper office to any bank and open a checking account the same day. The bank will want your business account, and not make you wait the four weeks until the newspaper mails you the four published “notices” and the county clerk’s official notice of filing. The bank will simply make a copy of your Fictitious Business Name Statement, and use that as the basis for opening your business account. Banks love business accounts because they provide great potential for commercial lending.

When you meet with the bank representative to set up your business account (sometimes called a “commercial” account), be prepared to act like a serious business person anxious to get your new enterprise going. Show courtesy and enthusiasm, but also expect a few questions about the nature of your new business. It won’t hurt to be vague about details, such as, you’re only now developing a new line of products, and haven’t yet determined your best avenues for promotion and marketing, etc., etc. But don’t worry about dealing with bankers: they don’t have an entrepreneurial bone in their bodies. They see their business customers only as walking depositors of daily sales and (hopefully) soon-to-be applicants for all kinds of new loans.

It would be easier to set up your new business checking account if you already have obtained your EIN (Employer Identification Number). The bank representative will ask for it, and you should use it, NOT your Social Security Number. You can get your EIN quickly by going online (next section), but you can also apply by mail. The banker knows this, and if you want to "delay" giving your EIN, just tell him you applied by mail, and that at least four more weeks will be needed before it arrives. He will still get your account set up, and simply ask that you give them the number when you receive it.

One final note: If the bank asks for your mother's maiden name as a "security" check for your new account, provide any surname EXCEPT hers. Why? It's a quick stopping place for any investigator or snoop intent on accessing your account. Remember the "maiden name" you give them, however, for future use.

STEP 3: GET AN EIN (EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER)

If you're going to use a business name you will need to get an EIN. This number is provided FREE by the IRS, and can be obtained in minutes by going online. We are providing the official IRS information about the EIN and how to obtain one directly from them.

(Note that there are online promoters who offer to get an EIN for you for \$149.00, but don't fall for their pitch. You will be giving them a good deal of personal information—think identity theft—and absolutely wasting your money. If you're not smart enough to get your EIN directly from the IRS, which they urge you to do, you really shouldn't be reading this material.)

You will want to get your EIN as a Sole Proprietor (a one-person enterprise). This will be consistent with your use of names that could be those of actual persons. If you use other business structures like partnership, corporation, trust, etc., you will be confronted with demands for extensive paperwork, added forms, reporting requirements, and possible state fees and taxes for maintaining them. A Sole Proprietorship will be just fine for purposes of alternate identity, privacy, security, and even new opportunities. You will essentially be "left alone" until, and only IF, you have business income to report. But that goes beyond our interests here.

You will note that the IRS requires your Social Security Number on their application for an EIN. This is intended only as a "verifier" that you are known to the tax world by virtue of your SSN. Your SSN remains with IRS records, but is not disclosed to outsiders. Remember: The IRS is interested only in TAXES, not social welfare, etc. As the IRS itself says, "*Employer Identification Numbers are issued for the purpose of tax administration and are not intended for participation in any other activities (e.g., tax lien auction or sales, lotteries, etc.)*

Bottom line on the EIN-SSN connection is that IF you have self-employment earnings that require IRS reporting, the IRS will notify the SSA of these "credits." These credits will ultimately provide the basis for disability or retirement income for which you might qualify. If you don't earn enough, no reporting is needed or required.

The next three sections are from the IRS directly. They tell HOW to apply for an EIN and present you with details and pages for doing it all online. We have reproduced the actual application

pages so you can see in advance what information is required for the application to be accepted. If it is accepted online, you can receive your new EIN by email in minutes.

STEP 4: BEGIN USING THE BUSINESS NAME AS YOUR OWN

So what can you do with your “business name?” Even though your business name is legally fictitious, it would be very easy to adopt as your actual name. Your bank account will show your (business) name, and the bank will almost certainly offer you a debit card that carries the same name. The EIN number that is used for the account contains nine digits, normally arranged as 12-3456789, but all Social Security numbers also contain nine digits, normally arranged 123-45-6789. Since the modern practice is never to provide the whole SSN when asked, only the last four digits are now commonly used.

Begin using the last four digits of your new EIN for banking purposes, and your new name will become progressively “solid.” Make a practice of using your EIN’s “last four numbers” anytime you are asked for your SSN, too. If the inquirer mentions that it’s not the same as on their records, tell them you were a victim of identity theft, and had to obtain a new SSN. If the person persists and now wants to know your “new” SSN, decline by saying this is the reason you had to get a new number, and give them only the last four digits of your EIN, which they will assume are the last four of your new SSN.

You can begin using your new name to make purchases with your debit card, and conduct your own business to make money. Don’t apply for a business license, however, unless it fits your plans to become “established” in the community. If you are ever notified by a city licensing official to “comply” with the city’s regulations, you will usually have 30 days to do so. You could also beg off by stating your plans are on hold for at least the next six months due to a failure to secure startup financing.....

If you have moved to a new part of the county and want to get established in your new name, subscribe to a few new magazines, and send in a dozen or so of the response cards stuck between their pages. You will quickly become a “name” on many mailing lists, and the letter carrier(s) will definitely get to know you.

HOW TO APPLY FOR AN EIN

Here is the website to use:

<http://www.irs.gov/Businesses/Small-Businesses-& Self-Employed/Do-You-Need-an-EIN>

Applying for an EIN is a free service offered by the Internal Revenue Service.

Beware of Web sites on the Internet that charge for this free service.

If you are a home-care service recipient who has a previously assigned EIN either as a sole proprietor or as a household employer, do not apply for a new EIN. Use the EIN previously provided. If you cannot locate your EIN for any reason, follow the instructions on the Lost or Misplaced Your EIN? web page.

Apply Online

The Internet EIN application is the preferred method for customers to apply for and obtain an EIN. Once the application is completed, the information is validated during the online session, and an EIN is issued immediately. The online application process is available for all entities whose principal business, office or agency, or legal residence (in the case of an individual), is located in the United States or U.S. Territories. The principal officer, general partner, grantor, owner, trustor, etc. must have a valid Taxpayer Identification Number (Social Security Number, Employer Identification Number, or Individual Taxpayer Identification Number) in order to use the online application.

Apply By FAX

Taxpayers can FAX the completed Form SS-4 (PDF) application to their state FAX number (see Where to File - Business Forms and Filing Addresses), after ensuring that the Form SS-4 contains all of the required information. If it is determined that the entity needs a new EIN, one will be assigned using the appropriate procedures for the entity type. If the taxpayer's fax number is provided, a fax will be sent back with the EIN within four (4) business days.

Apply By Mail

The processing timeframe for an EIN application received by mail is four weeks. Ensure that the Form SS-4 (PDF) contains all of the required information. If it is determined that the entity needs a new EIN, one will be assigned using the appropriate procedures for the entity type and mailed to the taxpayer. Find out where to mail Form SS-4 on the "Where to File Your Taxes" (for Form SS-4) page.

Apply by Telephone – International Applicants

International applicants may call 267-941-1099 (not a toll-free number) 6:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. (Eastern Time) Monday through Friday to obtain their EIN. The person making the call must be authorized to receive the EIN and answer questions concerning the Form SS-4 (PDF), *Application for Employer Identification Number*. Complete the Third Party Designee section only if you want to authorize the named individual to receive the entity's EIN and answer questions about the completion of Form SS-4. The designee's authority terminates at the time the EIN is as-

signed and released to the designee. You must complete the signature area for the authorization to be valid.

Other Important Information

Daily Limitation of an Employer Identification Number

Effective May 21, 2012, to ensure fair and equitable treatment for all taxpayers, the Internal Revenue Service will limit Employer Identification Number (EIN) issuance to one per responsible party per day. This limitation is applicable to all requests for EINs whether online or by fax or mail. We apologize for any inconvenience this may cause.

Responsible Party

In order to identify the correct individuals and entities applying for EINs, language changes have been made to the EIN process. Refer to Responsible Parties and Nominees to learn about these important changes before applying for an EIN.

Third Party Authorization

The Third Party Designee section must be completed at the bottom of the Form SS-4. The Form SS-4 must also be signed by the taxpayer for the third party designee authorization to be valid. The Form SS-4 must be mailed or faxed to the appropriate service center. The third party designee's authority terminates at the time the EIN is assigned and released to the designee.

Apply for an Employer Identification Number (EIN) Online

No need to file a Form SS-4! We ask you the questions and you give us the answers. After all validations are done you will get your EIN immediately upon completion. You can then download, save, and print your EIN confirmation notice.

Purpose of an Employer Identification Number

Employer Identification Numbers are issued for the purpose of tax administration and are not intended for participation in any other activities (e.g., tax lien auction or sales, lotteries, etc.)

Daily Limitation of an Employer Identification Number

Effective May 21, 2012, to ensure fair and equitable treatment for all taxpayers, the Internal Revenue Service will limit Employer Identification Number (EIN) issuance to one per responsible party per day. For trusts, the limitation is applied to the grantor, owner, or trustor. For estates, the limitation is applied to the decedent (decedent estate) or the debtor (bankruptcy estate). This limitation is applicable to all requests for EINs whether online or by phone, fax or mail. We apologize for any inconvenience this may cause. If you need to file a return, but do not have your EIN yet due to the limitation discussed above, complete a Form SS-4, and attach it to the completed and signed tax return. Mail both forms to the address for filing the tax return. See Where to File. The IRS will assign your EIN and then process your tax return. You will receive a notice advising you of your EIN within four weeks

Is the Responsible Party For Your New Entity an EIN Previously Obtained Through the Internet?

We cannot process your application online if the responsible party is an entity with an EIN previously obtained through the Internet. Please use one of our other methods to apply. See How to Apply for an EIN. We apologize for any inconvenience this may cause you.

Employer Tax Responsibilities Explained (Publications 15, 15-A and 15B)

Publication 15 provides information on employer tax responsibilities related to taxable wages, employment tax withholding and which tax returns must be filed. More complex issues are discussed in Publication 15-A and tax treatment of many employee benefits can be found in Publication 15. We recommend employers download these publications from IRS.gov. Copies can be requested online (search "Forms and Publications") or by calling 1-800-TAX-FORM.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Pages 46-55 are reprints of what you will encounter on the IRS website for obtaining an EIN. They are presented here so you will know in advance what to expect. There is quite a bit of information requested, and they limit you to a single session to complete the application. You can't "save" it and return later. Better to know how to swim before jumping in....

EIN Assistant

Important Information Before You Begin

For help or additional information on any topic, click the underlined key words, or view Help Topics on the right side of the screen. Make sure that pop-ups are allowed from this site. Use this assistant to apply for and obtain an Employer Identification Number (EIN).

Do I need an EIN?

Do I need a new EIN?

About the EIN Assistant

- You must complete this application in one session, as you will **not** be able to save and return at a later time.
- For security purposes, your session will expire after 15 minutes of inactivity, and you will need to start over.
- You will receive your EIN immediately upon verification. When will I be able to use my EIN?
- If you wish to receive your confirmation letter online, we strongly recommended that you install Adobe Reader before beginning the application if it is not already installed.

Restrictions

- Effective May 21, 2012, to ensure fair and equitable treatment for all taxpayers, the Internal Revenue Service will limit Employer Identification Number (EIN) issuance to one per responsible party per day. This limitation is applicable to all requests for EINs whether online or by phone, fax or mail. We apologize for any inconvenience this may cause.
- If a third party designee (TPD) is completing the online application on behalf of the taxpayer, the taxpayer must authorize the third party to apply for and receive the EIN on his or her behalf.
- The business location must be within the United States or U.S. territories.

- Foreign filers without an Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN) cannot use this assistant to obtain an EIN.
- If you were incorporated outside of the United States or the U.S. territories, you cannot apply for an EIN online. Please call us at 267-941-1099 (this is not a toll free number).

[Begin Application >>](#)

If you are not comfortable sending information via the Internet, download the [Form SS-4 PDF](#) file and the instructions for alternative ways of applying.

What type of legal structure is applying for an EIN?

Before applying for an EIN you should have already determined what type of legal structure, business, or type of organization is being established.

Choose the type you are applying for. If you don't see your type, select "View Additional Types."

Sole Proprietor

Includes individuals who are in business for themselves and household employers.

Partnerships

Includes partnerships and joint ventures.

Corporations

Includes S corporations, personal service corporations, real estate investment trusts (REIT), regulated investment conduits (RIC), and settlement funds.

Limited Liability Company (LLC)

A limited liability company (LLC) is a structure allowed by state statute and is formed by filing articles of organization with the state.

Estate

An estate is a legal entity created as a result of a person's death.

Trusts

All types of trusts including conservatorships, custodianships, guardianships, irrevocable trusts, revocable trusts, and receiverships.

View Additional Types, Including Tax-Exempt and Governmental Organizations

If none of the above fit what you are establishing, there are several others to choose from.

Help Topics



[What if I do not know what type of legal structure or organization to choose?](#)

You have chosen Sole Proprietor.

Sole proprietor includes individuals who are in business for themselves, or household employers. Read the descriptions below and choose the type for which you are applying.

Sole Proprietor

A sole proprietorship is a business that has only one owner and is not incorporated or registered with the state as a limited liability company (LLC). A sole proprietor can be a self-employed individual or an independent contractor. Sole proprietors (self-employed individuals) report all business income and expenses on their individual tax returns ([Form 1040](#), U.S. Individual Income Tax Return, Schedule C, E, or F). A sole proprietor may or may not have employees.

Household Employer

You are a household employer if you have hired someone to do household work and that worker is your employee. Household employees include: babysitters, nannies, au pairs, cleaning people, housekeepers, maids, drivers, health aides, private nurses, caretakers, yard workers, and similar domestic workers.

Sole Proprietor Household Employer

Please confirm your selection.

Confirm your selection of **Sole Proprietor** as the type of structure applying for an EIN.

What it is...

- A sole proprietorship is a business owned by one individual.
- A sole proprietor can be a self-employed individual or an independent contractor.
- All business income and expenses are reported on the individual's federal income tax return.
- A sole proprietor may or may not have employees.

IMPORTANT: A sole proprietor may have only one EIN, regardless of the number of businesses you own or operate. If you already have an EIN, you must use that number for all of your sole proprietor businesses.

What it is not...

- The business cannot be incorporated or registered with the state as a limited liability company (LLC).

If you need to change your type of structure, we recommend that you do so **now**, otherwise you will have to start over and re-enter your information. Additional help may be found by reviewing all types of organizations and structures before making your selection.

Why is the Sole Proprietor requesting an EIN?

Choose **one** reason that best describes why you are applying for an EIN.

Started a new business

Select this option if you are beginning a new business.

Hired employee(s)

Select this option if you already have a business and need to hire employees.

Banking purposes

Select this option if the reason for applying for the EIN is strictly to satisfy banking requirements or local law.

Changed type of organization

Select this option if you are changing the type of organization you currently operate, such as changing from a sole proprietor to a partnership, changing from a partnership to a corporation, etc.

Purchased active business

Select this option if you are purchasing a business that is already in operation.

Please tell us about the Sole Proprietor.

*** Required fields**

Must match IRS records or this application cannot be processed.

The only punctuation and special characters allowed are hyphen (-) and ampersand (&).

First name*

ROGER

Middle name/initial

Last name*

RODRIGUEZ

Suffix (Jr, Sr, etc.)

Select One

SSN/ITIN*

464 - 25 - 8604

Choose One:*



I am the sole proprietor.



I am a third party applying for an EIN on behalf of this sole proprietor.

I am the sole proprietor. I am a third party applying for an EIN on behalf of this sole proprietor.

Before continuing, please review the information above for typographical errors.

Tell us about the Sole Proprietor.

***Required fields**

The only punctuation and special characters allowed are hyphen (-) and ampersand (&).

Name of Sole Proprietor

ROGER RODRIGUEZ

**The trade name may not contain
an ending such as 'LLC', 'LC',
'PLLC', 'PA', 'Corp', or 'Inc'.**

Trade name/Doing business as
(if different from name)

ALBERT NEWTON

County where Sole Proprietor is
located*

LASSEN

State/Territory where Sole Propri-
etor is located*

CALIFORNIA(CA)

Sole Proprietor start date* Sole
Proprietor start date - month Sole
Proprietor start date - year

MAY 2014

Before continuing, please review the information above for typographical errors.

Edit: Where is the Sole Proprietor physically located?

* Required fields

The only special characters allowed for street and city are - and /.

Note: Must be a U.S. address. Do not enter a P.O. box. [For military addresses click here.](#)

Street*	17564 AIRPORT ROAD
City*	WINNSBORO
State/U.S. territory*	CALIFORNIA (CA)
ZIP code*	96597
Phone number*	895 593 5361

Do you have an address **different**
from the above where you want Yes No
your mail to be sent?*

Before continuing, please review the information above for typographical errors.

Street City State/U.S. territory Zip code Phone number first 3 digits Phone number second 3 digits Phone number last 4 digits Yes No

Verify your Physical Location.

We have reviewed the physical location and checked it against our database. You may edit the address, accept it as entered, or accept the database version.

You entered:

17564 AIRPORT ROAD
WINNSBORO
CA
96597

Found in our database:

17564 AIRPORT RD  Verify Street
WINNSBORO  Verify City
CA
96597

[Edit Physical Location](#)

[Accept As Entered](#)

[Accept Database Version](#)

What is the Mailing Address of the Sole Proprietor?

* Required fields

The only special characters allowed for street and city are - and /.

Note: You must enter a complete address. P.O. boxes and international mailing addresses are allowed. [For military addresses click here.](#)

Street*	<input type="text" value="17564 AIRPORT RD"/>
City*	<input type="text" value="WINNSBORO"/>
State/Province/Territory	<input type="text" value="CALIFORNIA"/> For U.S. addresses, enter the state/territory abbreviation or full name. For foreign addresses, enter the full name of the province/territory.
ZIP/Postal Code	<input type="text" value="96597"/>
Country*	<input type="text" value="UNITED STATES"/>

Before continuing, please review the information above for typographical errors.

Verify your Mailing Address.

We have reviewed the mailing address and checked it against our database. You may edit the address, accept it as entered, or accept the database version.

You entered:

17564 AIRPORT RD
WINNSBORO
CA
96597

[Edit Mailing Address](#)

[Accept As Entered](#)

Found in our database:

17564 AIRPORT RD
WINNSBORO  Verify City
CA
96597

[Accept Database Version](#)

Before continuing, please review the information above for typographical errors.

Legal name of Sole Proprietor Trade name/Doing business as (if different from name) Closing month of accounting year Yes No Yes No Yes No Judicial reference number Equity REIT Mortgage REIT Yes No Yes No Case number Account/Series Number

Tell us more about the Sole Proprietor.

*** Required fields**

Does your business own a highway motor vehicle with a taxable gross weight of 55,000 pounds or more?*

Yes No

Does your business involve gambling/wagering?*

Yes No

Does your business need to file Form 720
(Quarterly Federal Excise Tax Return)?*

Yes No

Does your business sell or manufacture alcohol, tobacco, or firearms?*

Yes No

Do you have, or do you expect to have, any employees
who will receive Forms W-2 in the next 12 months?*
(Forms W-2 require additional filings with the IRS.)

Yes No

Before continuing, please review the information above.

What does your business or organization do?

Choose **one** category that best describes your business. Click the underlined links for additional examples for each category.

Accommodations

Casino hotel, hotel, or motel.

Construction

Building houses/residential structures, building industrial/commercial structures, specialty trade contractors, remodelers, heavy construction contractors, land subdivision contractors, or site preparation contractors.

Finance

Banks, sales financing, credit card issuing, mortgage company/broker, securities broker, investment advice, or trust administration.

Food Service

Retail fast food, restaurant, bar, coffee shop, catering, or mobile food service.

Health Care

Doctor, mental health specialist, hospital, or outpatient care center.

Insurance

Insurance company or broker.

Manufacturing

Mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials/substances/components into new products, including the assembly of components.

Real Estate

Renting or leasing real estate, managing real estate, real estate agent/broker, selling, buying, or renting real estate for others.

Rental & Leasing

Rent/lease automobiles, consumer goods, commercial goods, or industrial goods.

Retail

Retail store, internet sales (exclusively), direct sales (catalogue, mail-order, door to door), auction house, or selling goods on auction sites.

Social Assistance

Youth services, residential care facility, services for the disabled, or community food/housing/relief services.

Transportation

Air transportation, rail transportation, water transportation, trucking, passenger transportation, support activity for transportation, or delivery/courier service.

Warehousing

Operating warehousing or storage facilities for general merchandise, refrigerated goods, or other warehouse products; establishments that provide facilities to store goods but do not sell the goods they handle

Wholesale

Wholesale agent/broker, importer, exporter, manufacturers' representative, merchant, distributor, or jobber.

Other

You have chosen Other.

Please choose **one** of the following that best describes your primary business activity:

Consulting

Manufacturing

Organization (such as religious, environmental, social or civic, athletic, etc.)

Rental

Repair

Sell goods

Service

Other – please specify your primary business activity: RESEARCH

How would you like to receive your EIN Confirmation Letter?

You have **two** options for receiving your confirmation letter. Please choose one below:

- Receive letter online.** This option requires [Adobe Reader](#). 
You will be able to view, print, and save this letter immediately. It will not be mailed to you.
- Receive letter by mail.** The IRS will send the letter to the mailing address you provided - allow up to 4 weeks for delivery.

Summary of your information

Please review the information you are about to submit. If any of the information below is incorrect, you will need to [start a new application](#).

Click the "Submit" button at the bottom of the page to receive your EIN.

Organization Type: Sole Proprietor

Sole Proprietor Information

Legal name: **ROGER RODRIGUEZ**
Trade name/Doing business as: **ALBERT NEWTON**
County: **LASSEN**
State/Territory: **CA**
Start date: **AUGUST 2014**

Addresses

Physical Location: **17564 AIRPORT ROAD
WINNSBORO, CA 96597**
Phone Number: **714-593-0731**

Mailing Address: **17564 AIRPORT RD
WINNSBORO, CA 96597
UNITED STATES**

Responsible Party

Name: **ROGER RODRIGUEZ**
SSN/ITIN: **XXX-XX-8604**

Principal Business Activity

What your business/organization does: **OTHER**
Principal products/services: **RESEARCH**

Additional Sole Proprietor Information

Owes a 55,000 pounds or greater **NO**

highway motor vehicle:
Involves gambling/wagering: **NO**
Involves alcohol, tobacco or firearms: **NO**
Files Form 720 (Quarterly Federal Excise Tax Return): **NO**
Has employees who receive Forms W-2: **NO**
Reason for Applying: **STARTED A NEW BUSINESS**

We strongly recommend you print this summary page for your records as this will be your only copy of the application. You will not be able to return to this page after you click the "Submit" button.

Click "Submit" to send your request and receive your EIN.

Submit

Once you submit, please wait while your application is being processed. It can take up to two minutes for your application to be processed.

Additional Information about your EIN

When Can You Use Your EIN? This EIN is your permanent number and can be used immediately for most of your business needs, including:

- Opening a bank account
- Applying for business licenses
- Filing a tax return by mail.

However, it will take up to two weeks before your EIN becomes part of the IRS's permanent records. You must wait until this occurs before you can:

- File an electronic return
- Make an electronic payment
- Pass an IRS Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) matching program.

You can download IRS forms, publications, and tax returns at <http://www.irs.gov/formspubs>

If you need to make changes to your organization's information, you must do so in writing and mail the information to the address provided at
<http://www.irs.gov/file/article/0,,id=111138,00.html>.

TAKE the PAPER TRIP with REAL ID

For the moment let's assume the feds will continue to push the states into adopting and putting into practice the many new requirements for issuing "secure" driver's licenses and non-driver ID. This means that in time you will have to produce verifiable, government-issued documents such as your birth certificate, Social Security card, and other "legal status" and "residence" items in order to obtain the new REAL ID.

This transition is not yet etched in stone, however. A number of states have plunged headlong and enthusiastically into this federal mandate, but others have dug in with refusals to bow down. The rest of the states are somewhere in the middle, having been granted "extensions" to comply while questioning many aspects of the program. It's fair to say the battle is not over by any means, and the states may yet keep the hill. The situation will remain fluid—and contentious—for some time.

What interests us most, though, is what we can do in this truly unique "moment" in US history. Without exaggeration, we're looking at the opportunity of a lifetime. Until now the feds have been concerned with ID only as it affected federal programs such as passports, visas, federal taxes, military, social security, and disability. Now they want to reach down to the state and local levels with prescribed (federal) standards for personal identification.

The assumption in this power grab is that the states have not been competent enough to know their own citizens or vigilant enough to prevent them from flying airplanes into skyscrapers. With typical hubris the feds have decided they know best how to bring order to a population of mere citizens. Just as prisons use numbering systems to identify and control inmates, the Real ID Act will ultimately require everyone to have his "papers in order," or suffer very specific consequences. The Real ID Act standardizes the creation of identity documents to facilitate record keeping, and thus in turn enable computerized "surveillance" of those records. (*In case you missed the implication, "records" here means "people."*)

Our next chapter will explore the nature, logic, and inherent weaknesses of this type of social control, but right now we want to explore the "grand opportunity" we just mentioned for creating and using a new identity. First, though, a little perspective will be useful.

Historically, if two rubes wanted to settle a personal score, they might have a knock-down, dirty-fight brawl with fists, feet, rocks, bats, or knives. If they were the gentry-type, they might have chosen a duel with swords or pistols. If they were proper gentlemen, of course, they would have settled things with a well-mannered boxing match. Today's hot heads prefer nickel-plated, rap-beat drive-by's that kill innocent kids rather than their intended targets. These forms of violence are essentially brutal and mindless: "*You hit me, I hit you back.*" "*If you quit (fall down, get hurt, bleed, give up, pass out, or die), I win.*"

A more "intelligent" form of personal violence came from Japan in the 1950s, namely, Judo. Since then we've seen numerous Asian variations of this "martial art," but they all depend on the "smart" idea of using your opponent's own strength against himself. If an attacker comes at you,

let him keep coming, but direct his fall so he lands on his face, or worse. With hundreds of other possible “dance steps” available to the victim, the attacker quickly learns his target isn’t going to be his victim.

So how does this apply to the bully demands of the Real ID Act? Here’s the answer. The feds are requiring new applicants for driver’s licenses and non-driver ID (and renewals as they come due) to provide specific documents to PROVE their citizenship, legal status, SSN status, and legal residence. If the applicant complies with these requirements he will receive the all-new, specially denoted license or card that will become the “no-questions-asked” acceptable form of ID. He will then be allowed to travel by air, enter a federal building, even tour a nuclear power plant....blah, blah, blah. All hail, God Fed.

The reality of these new rules is that any ordinary, born-in-the-USA, American person will have NO difficulty complying with these rules and easily obtaining the new “Secure ID,” “Star ID,” or whatever it will eventually be called. Everyone already has the necessary documents, or will have no problem obtaining them. The point is to go ahead and obtain your “new and improved ID” when it becomes available, using your existing name and required documents. You will then have the Magic Pass, the “You’re OK Card,” the ID-card-that-answers-all-questions, and the security of knowing the next time you’re pulled over by a traffic cop that you won’t end up sitting on the curb (unless you stole the car).

We are entering a truly Golden Moment Opportunity, when, for the first time, the US will have a national standard for ID, even though it will be administered by the individual states. All government agencies will come to rely on this form of ID, and you can expect the financial and commercial sectors likely to fall in line as well. The latter will remind you of their increased interest in “preventing identity theft,” of course.

But this is exactly the fatal flaw in “Secure ID” that will make changing into new identities all the easier. Once the new card comes into general circulation and is recognized by all those who “check ID,” there will be no doubts and no questions. In the minds of public officials the “Secure ID” proves who you are! To the officious lackey types, one look and they’re done. *Have a nice flight, sir.*

AT THIS POINT THE PAPER TRIP 4 BEGINS. In the official mind you have only one “Secure ID” identity, which will be readily provable when you whip out the magic card. But, as a reader of this book, you know you have OPTIONS to create an alternate identity, such as one based on a

- (1) delayed birth certificate;
- (2) legal name change; or,
- (3) business-name identity that can double as a personal identity.

In the near future you will likely acquire your “Secure ID.” Think of this as ID for “official purposes only.” How often in your life have you had to produce your actual birth certificate or Social Security card? Probably not many times at all, and you also probably put them away in a special file or lockbox. You should consider your “Secure ID” the same way—something to be used only if absolutely necessary.

If you need to live under an alternate identity (other than that shown on your “Secure ID”), you can exercise any of the above three options—at any time—before or after—obtaining “Secure ID.” The feds assume they have the front door secured, but you will always have the keys to the side doors and the back door.

So how are these options going to work in practice, in daily life? Here are some possible scenarios using the three name-change methods.

LEGAL NAME CHANGE

1. Apply for Secure ID using your original birth certificate and Social Security card, plus any other required “papers” that show state residence. (We’ve included complete lists of all documents needed for each state in the chapter on driver’s licenses.)
2. With your Secure ID apply for a legal name change. Every state has very specific—and easy—requirements for doing this, and you should be able to handle this by yourself. With the legal name change document you get from the court, apply for a new Social Security card with the new name on it. The number will be the same, and the card will be accepted as genuine on its face. (The states can and do verify SSNs, but the name change will not be a problem.)
3. With your existing Secure ID, the court-approved name change document, and your new Social Security card, apply for a new Secure ID in another state. You will have to establish residence in the second state, but this is easy. You will find these “proofs of residence” also in the chapter on driver’s licenses.
4. You will obtain a new Secure ID from the second state, in your new name, which you can use to return to your original state if you wish. Unless you take up with your old circle of friends and associates, no one there will realize you are anyone other than the person shown on the (out-of-state) Secure ID. Use your “out-of-state” ID as long as you like. The mindset of law enforcement and other snoopy types will be that since your ID is “Secure ID,” there’s no reason to question you about it. (A handy story would be that you are a consultant and have to travel several times a month, and that the out-of-state address is your legal residence—just like it says on the card!!)

DELAYED BIRTH CERTIFICATE

1. Every state has provisions for issuing delayed birth certificates. If you ask directly for an application, however, they will typically insist first on a state-wide search of their files for the “name” you tell them. Once they determine that your “name” was never issued a birth certificate in their state, you will get information and instructions on how to apply for the delayed birth certificate.
2. The Paper Trip III covers in great detail the steps and methods needed to obtain a delayed birth certificate. Be advised this is not an overnight project. The instructions you receive from the vital records office will spell out the kinds of documents they consider the most valid and useful in processing your application. The clerks will review your submitted items, and once satisfied with your “proof,” they will issue the delayed birth certificate in your chosen name.

3. If you are going to apply for Secure ID, first apply for a new Social Security card based on your delayed birth certificate. You won't get a new number, but the new card and birth certificate will qualify immediately for the Secure ID. The SSA people will have no problem with your name change record, since all earnings attributed to your number will continue to be counted. The Secure ID obtained using the name on your delayed birth certificate will not be doubted or challenged. All questions will cease when you flash your God-Fed Secure ID.

BUSINESS-NAME ID

The beauty of using a business name as your own is that you can "tap into" the world of credit and banking without the tie to a Social Security number. In the chapter, "Using a Business as ID," we detailed how to create a business name that could double as your personal name, but tied to an EIN instead of an SSN.

You might think of this kind of ID as "walking-around ID," that is, the ID you will use in everyday transactions. Virtually all commercial establishments now accept debit cards for purchases and never ask to see any "back-up" ID. Swipe the card, punch in your PIN, and the glassy-eyed clerk waits while the terminal does all the work. When the receipt prints out, you're done. As long as you can complete the transaction, everyone will assume you are whoever the debit card says you are. Have a nice day.

If you're thinking of using the other two methods of paper tripping, it might be best to establish the "business name" ID first. You can use your existing ID since it will raise no questions in the application process, and the bank will have no problem setting up your checking account under your "business name." You can always add "authorized user" names later on, and separate debit cards will be issued for each name. It would be a simple matter to add the name from your legal name change or delayed birth certificate. Nothing says "solid" like a pocketful of plastic.

LEGAL NAME CHANGE

All states provide procedures for changing your name legally. The steps needed are actually very simple, and almost never require the help of an attorney. The fees are modest, and you should be able to do all the paperwork yourself. If you follow the step-by-step instructions you will quickly obtain a “decree” or “court order” approving your name change.

Your new name can then be used to obtain government-issued identity documents in that name, such as a driver’s license, non-driver ID card, Social Security card, even a US passport. None of these new identity documents will have any notation indicating that the name is not your original name, or suggesting that the name isn’t the one you have always had.

Please note that we are concerned here only with legal name change for an adult (over 18) and not the requirements for name changes involving minors, adoptees, marriage, divorce, refugees, or other situations where legal representation is advisable.

As a quick introduction, here is what is involved in a legal name change:

- Decide on the new name you want to use.
- Go to your local (county) courthouse and ask for the forms for “legal name change.” A fee may be charged, but the major fee will be required when you complete the forms and “file” them with the court clerk.
- The forms will include detailed instructions for completion, as well as related information you will want to know about the process.
- Return to the courthouse to file the court forms. The clerk will require payment and give you a time and date when your application will be heard and very likely decided.
- Show up at the designated time and place, and your case will be heard. The judge may have a few questions regarding your reason(s) for the name change, but his main concern will be your sincerity and determination to use the new name for good purpose. Answer any questions truthfully, but don’t start a conversation.
- Unless the judge denies the application (very unlikely), you will receive a “judgment,” “order,” or “decree” stating the courts approval of the name change. This is your ticket to a new identity.
- Most states will require publication of the decision in a local newspaper for 3-4 weeks. Your instructions will detail this exactly, and what your “follow-up” requirements are for final filing.
- Once you have the final order of name change (this might take weeks, or even a few months, depending on the efficiency of the court), you can use this to obtain all new government-issued ID.

If any of these steps seems too difficult, there’s another way to secure your legal name change, namely, let somebody else do all the leg work. The internet is ablaze with “legal services” of all kinds. Just Google “**Colorado** (or any other state) **legal name change**,” and all the wolves

come out of the woods. You won't have any trouble finding these services, but you will still have to do all the input, pay all the fees, and depend on strangers to be discreet about your application and its load of personal information. Even though some of their advertising touts "absolutely free," you can count on being rooked for extra charges or conned into a transaction you may wish you had never started. Give them your credit card information, and the game's over. Just fair warning.

If you are truly serious about a legal name change, you should first find out from official sources all you can—in advance. Again, you can Google the same as above, and typically the first website that is available is that of the state's court system, legal society, or some other (genuine) free source that provides accurate information and directions. To give you an idea of the kind of information you can obtain, we are including excerpts from several representative states. We believe you will quickly learn the "lay of the land" from how these states deal with legal name change.

HAPPY NOTE: Most states require a minimum time of residence before you can apply for a legal name change, typically six months. Once you obtain your new name and acquire new identity documents in that name, you are free to move to any other state. The new state will accept your documents on their face, allowing you to "trade in" your name-change ID for the new state's ID. The new state will not attach any record or note in their files that your (new) name isn't the one you have always had. In their minds your "Secure ID" is the best there is, and that's the end of the matter. The paper trip continues!

From ALABAMA:

Where can I find the Alabama statutes pertaining to name change?

The Alabama statutes/laws regarding name changes are Alabama Code, Sections 26-11-3 and 30-2-11. The statutes can be found on-line by doing a simple search using Google or another search engine.

What are some of the most popular reasons for a person changing his/her name?

Name changes are sought for many reasons. Perhaps you simply do not like your birth name and want a name that better suits you. Perhaps you're divorced and did not request that the Court restore your maiden name as part of the divorce proceedings and your state does not offer a simplified procedure, such as California. Perhaps, you are making or have made a career change, and feel that your birth name hinders you in your new job. As far as the reason(s) for your change of name, the reason(s) should be valid enough that a Judge would at least accept it/them. Remember that the reason(s) will go a long way in helping the Judge determine whether or not to grant your petition. Name changes are common and are typically pretty easy to carry out.

What are the fees involved with a name change application?

Charges you may incur could include: filing fees, postage for certified mailings, fees associated with the signatures and seals of a Notary Public, publication fees and service of process charges. The processes and requirements for a name change application vary sometimes from county to county or even courthouse to courthouse. We recommend that you contact your local court clerk for information regarding the exact current cost of these fees.

How long will the entire application for change of name take?

Name change actions can take anywhere from a day, to six (6) months (sometimes even longer). The time it takes for such action to be ordered/decreed varies not only from county to county, but sometimes from courthouse to courthouse as well. Should time be a major factor for you, to see how long a name change at your local courthouse will take to process, we recommend that you contact the courthouse where you anticipate filing your particular legal action.

If I was born in California but have since moved to Alabama, in which state should I file my application for change of name?

In order to file for a name change, one must meet the residency requirements of the state in which you wish to file. In other words, in order to petition a state for name change, you must be a permanent resident of that state. All states require a Petitioner/Applicant to be a resident of the state—often for at least six months and sometimes for as long as one year—before filing for a name change there. Someone who files for a name change, typically, must offer proof that (s)he has resided there for the required length of time.

What if someone files an objection to my request?

In the event that anyone files an objection to your request, your case will become a contested case and you are strongly urged to hire an attorney. If you do not retain an attorney you will have to represent yourself in a contested hearing.

What if the request to change my name is denied?

Most name change Petitions are granted; however, the law gives the Court the power to decline a person's request for a name change. Therefore, the Court can refuse a name change request if there is a reason to decline the request.

If a name change Petition was denied because there was not enough evidence to support the request, then you will have to wait until the circumstances that led to the denial change before you can file another Petition. This is because once the Court makes a decision about an incident or an event; it cannot address that same incident or event again. If the Petition was denied because of a procedural error (for example, you did not file the correct forms), then you should correct the error and request another time to ask the Judge to approve your name change.

Finally, whenever you lose in Court, you have the right to request the Court to reconsider its decision and you have the right to appeal the decision to a higher Court. Please note that in most cases you have 30 days or less from the date of the Judge's decision to exercise these rights or you may lose your right to reconsideration or appeal. You should seek the assistance of an attorney to exercise these rights.

From CALIFORNIA:

There are tens of thousands, maybe hundreds of thousands of people who change their names every year. People's reasons are as different as the people themselves. For every person who legally changes their name, there are five more who think about it. First Name, Middle Name, Last Name...just one letter, or every letter.

How to Name Change in California—Two Basic Ways

1. Usage, or Common Law Name Change

This process doesn't involve the courts. Rather, it describes when a person just starts using a different name in everything they do. When this happens, after a significant length of time (years and years), Name Change has occurred through the Usage or Common Law method. Some important agencies, for instance Social Security, Passport, Driver's Licensing, etc., may not or do not honor that type of Name Change and may insist on a Court Order before issuing documents in the New Name.

2. Legal, or Court Ordered Name Change

This process starts by filing a Name Change Petition in the Superior Court where you live, and ends with your receiving a Court Order legally changing your name. This Court Order (called a Decree) satisfies all government agencies, schools, and private organizations when you want to change your records and identification to your New Legal Name.

Legal, or Court Ordered Name Change is what this article will be describing. If you think you might be able to get a Name Change through a marriage license, divorce or custody court orders, adoption, immigration, etc., we encourage you to consult clerks at your court, the California Laws relating to those procedures and/or an attorney who practices in the area of your situation.

Getting your Name Legally Changed is a big deal. It's an important event. It takes a little time, a little money, and a commitment to see it through. But then it works for all official purposes and lasts as long as you want. This process is for those of you who, for yourself or your children, want to leave the old legal name behind, and "wear" your New Legal Name with permanency in all you do from now on.

How to Name Change in California – The 4 Steps

1. Prepare and File a Petition in Court
2. Give Notice
3. Get Your Court Order
4. Change Your Records

The Petition

First, Prepare it. The Petition is a set of forms established by the California Judicial Council. They have approved a standardized set of forms used by every court in California for Name Changes. In addition to the standardized forms, certain California Counties have additional forms they require for those county courts. The standardized forms used in every California Superior Court for Name Change Petition are:

- CM-010 Civil Case Cover Sheet
- NC-100 Petition for Change of Name
- NC-110 Name and Information About the Person Whose Name is to be Changed
- NC-110G Declaration of Guardian [USED for Guardian ONLY]
- NC-120 Order to Show Cause
- NC-121 Proof of Service of Order to Show Cause [Used in some Child Name Changes only]
- NC-130 Decree Changing Name

- NC-130G Decree Changing Name of A Minor (By Guardian) [USED IN Guardian for Minor ONLY]

In 9 California Counties, there is one additional form required to facilitate the court's check on your criminal history with the law enforcement agency in your county that has access to such records. These extra forms are different from one county to another and ask for more personal information the respective county thinks is necessary to identify you with certainty. Still other counties have additional forms to fill out for self-representation or consent. Also, in Los Angeles County, a 2nd additional form is required (CIV-109 – Civil Case Cover Sheet Addendum) so the county can more properly track your Petition.

These are just examples of how each county can require its own forms, in addition to those standardized by the Judicial Council. There are others. Make sure you get everything required before filing. It's important to properly complete each of the forms required by your County Superior Court or else your Petition can be rejected, delayed, or denied.

Second, File it. You file the Petition in the Superior Court assigned to handle Name Change Petitions for the zip code where the person whose name is being changed lives now. (see California Code of Civil Procedure, Section 1276) Each court has a filing fee and some courts have extra fees. The Court will assign a case number to your Petition and give you a hearing date. You'll return to court on the hearing date to get your Court Order, upon a judge's approval. The hearing dates are usually 6-8 weeks or longer away, depending on how crowded the court's schedule is.

Give Notice

After you file your Petition, **you must give public notice of your intention to Legally Change Your Name** (see California Code of Civil Procedure, Section 1277a). You will have to pay whichever newspaper you choose an advertising charge to run the ad. The ads run once a week for 4 consecutive weeks. Your judge will want to see proof that the ads were run as required in the law.

Get Your Court Order

On the hearing date, you go to court. Take all your papers with you in case the judge has any questions. Most Petitions for Change of Name are approved if properly prepared. Your judge will decide whether to sign your Decree Changing Name or not. The judge will get a criminal history on the person whose name is to be changed, review the Petition and any objections, and check to see if all notices were properly completed. Usually there are no objections and you can get your Court Order that day. **THAT ORDER IS YOUR PROOF OF LEGAL NAME CHANGE.** You can get a Certified Copy of the Court Order either from the courtroom or from the filing or copy clerk.

Change Your Records

Usually, your main objective in getting a Legal Name Change is to get some of your most important records changed to your new name. Your Certified Copy of the Court Order is your golden ticket to getting those records changed.

Social Security is the most important record to get changed because so many other important records confirm name change requests with them. DMV, Schools, Banks, Passports, and lots of other government departments will want to see the Certified Copy of your Decree Changing Name. And, they all have some written policy about what else they might require. You can usu-

ally find out all about each one online. One by one, they will all change their records to reflect your new legal name.

From TEXAS:

What are some common reasons for changing your legal name?

- Personal Choice. You may simply not like your name or may want a name that is more easily spelled or pronounced.
- Change a Child's Name. The absence of a parent in a child's life, changes in parental rights/custody, and paternity determinations are among the most common reasons to change a child's name.
- Share a Last Name. Couples may want to create a hyphenated or entirely new last name for themselves.
- Divorce. If you took your spouse's last name upon marriage, you may want to resume a former name if you separate or divorce. In most states, it is easy to include a name change in your Divorce Decree.

Fraud and Name Changes. The court will not grant a name change that is requested for a fraudulent or illegal purpose such as evading criminal prosecution or a civil lawsuit, avoiding creditors, or identity theft.

From ILLINOIS:

A GUIDE TO PROCEDURES IN CHANGE OF NAME PROCEEDINGS

Controlling Statute: 735 ILCS 5/21-1 et seq.

WHERE TO FILE A PETITION FOR CHANGE OF NAME:

Richard J. Daley Center
Room 1202
50 W. Washington Street (Clark and Randolph Streets)
Chicago, Illinois 60602
Hours: 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday
Closed on legal and court holidays

Petitions for Change of Name may also be filed in any of the five (5) suburban court locations (Skokie, Rolling Meadows, Maywood, Bridgeview or Markham). This guide pertains to cases filed in the Daley Center. Procedures, such as filing or scheduling a hearing, may differ in the other court locations. Please consult the court location where you intend to file for more information.

FILING FEES AND COSTS

a. Court Filing Fee: \$319.00

- b. Certified Copy Fee: 9.00 per copy (Fees payable to the Clerk of Court may be made in cash or by certified check or money order payable to Clerk of Court.)
- c. Publication Fee: Varies depending on newspaper selected
- d. Sheriff's Summons: \$50.00 plus mileage, if required
- e. Additional fees may be charged to change records, such as birth certificates

PAPERS OR PLEADINGS

Pre-printed forms to file for a change of name are available from the Clerk of Court. The forms may be downloaded and filled out on a computer. The form numbers currently in use are CCH 0039 (Petition for Change of Name) and CCH 0038 (Judgment (Change of Name)).

NOTE: The court is in the process of re-writing these forms. Copies of the new forms will be available on this website as soon as they are required.

The use of pre-printed forms is not required; persons seeking a name change may draft their own Petition for Change of Name (see Section VII).

ASSISTANCE OR ACCOMMODATION

Free assistance in completing the forms is available at the Chancery Division Help-Desk. The Help-Desk is located in Room 1303 of the Daley Center and is open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday. The Help Desk is staffed by trained employees or volunteer lawyers affiliated with several legal service organizations. They are not employees of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois.

Persons with disabilities who require an accommodation in order to attend or participate in court proceedings should contact the Court Disability Coordinator.

WHO MAY PETITION THE COURT FOR A CHANGE OF NAME

1. Any person who has been a resident of the State of Illinois for six months and is a resident of Cook County may petition the court for a change of name.
2. The person filing the Petition for Change of Name may also add requests to change the name(s) of a spouse, adult unmarried children and minor children. If an adult unmarried child is named in the petition, he or she must consent to the change of name.
3. A Petition to Change the Name of a minor child also may be filed by a guardian having legal custody of the child or by a person or persons with whom the child has resided for three years. In addition to the proof necessary to change the child's name, as stated in the following paragraph, such person must establish that the child has been recognized and known as an adopted child of that family.
4. The statute requires the petitioner(s) seeking to change the name of a minor child to prove by clear and convincing evidence that the change is in the best interest of the child. In order to make that determination, the judge is required to consider: 1) the wishes of the child's parents and any person who has physical custody of the child; 2) the wishes of the child and the reasons for those wishes; 3) the interaction and interrelation-

ship of the child with parents or persons having physical custody of the child, as well as step-parents, siblings, step-siblings and any other person who may significantly affect the child's best interest; and 4) the child's adjustment to home, school and community.

CONTENTS OF THE PETITION

A petitioner who chooses to draft a Petition for Change of Name instead of filing the pre-printed form is advised to make sure the pleading contains the following: a proper caption, the name held, the name sought to be assumed, the petitioner's residence, the length of time the petitioner has resided in Illinois, and the state or country of the petitioner's birth.

The petition must be signed by the petitioner, or in the case of a minor, by a parent or guardian having legal custody of the minor.

The contents of the petition must be verified by the affidavit of a third person. This person must be someone other than one of the parties either seeking to change his or her name or the name of another. All petitions must be accompanied by a completed County Division Civil Action Cover Sheet (Form CCL 0520). No filing will be accepted if this form is missing.

SCHEDULE A HEARING

At the time the Petition for a Change of Name is filed, the Clerk of Court's computer system will assign the case to a judge's calendar for a hearing. The petitioner must then schedule a date and time for the case to be heard with a clerk in Room 1202. The date that is selected must be at least seven (7) weeks after the filing date and at the time the motion call is conducted for that assigned calendar. The petitioner must record the date, time, courtroom number, and court calendar in order to properly publish or serve the required notice (see Section IX).

In those cases where no notice is required (both parents or sole surviving parent seeking to change a child's name), every effort will be made to have the case heard on the date of filing. However, a judge's calendar may be too busy to accommodate a hearing on that date, and the petitioner will be required to return for the hearing. Filing this type of case early in the day provides the best assurance that there will be no additional appearance in court.

NOTICE REQUIREMENTS

After the hearing has been scheduled, the petitioner must cause the proper notice to be published or served. Petitioners must have the notice published in a newspaper that is published in Cook County. While the court does not require or prefer any particular publication, petitioners should be aware that *The Chicago Daily Law Bulletin* is a newspaper that regularly publishes legal notices and maintains an office in Room 802 of the Richard J. Daley Center.

If a petitioner is required to personally notify anyone, such as an absent or non-consenting parent, he or she must make arrangements to serve such notice. If the person to be notified is a resident of Illinois, notice must be served by a deputy sheriff or a special process server appointed by the court. If the person resides outside Illinois, the petitioner must comply with 735 ILCS5/21-104. The notice must contain a copy of the petition, the date, time, courthouse address (Richard J. Daley Center is located at 50 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois), and courtroom number. The notice must also advise the individual that he or she has a right to ap-

pear and be heard at that date and time. If the absent parent resides outside the State of Illinois, persons contemplating initiating a change of name proceeding must consult 735 ILCS 5/21-104 for the manner that notice of the hearing can be served.

Other requirements are as follows:

CASES NOT INVOLVING MINOR CHILDREN

Notice of the hearing on a Petition for Change of Name must be published for three (3) consecutive weeks commencing not less than six (6) weeks before the date of hearing in a newspaper published in Cook County, Illinois.

CASES INVOLVING MINOR CHILDREN

If both parent, or the sole surviving parent, sign the Petition for Change of Name, there is **no requirement** that notice be given to any other person or the general public by publication. Such cases may be heard on the date of filing, if the assigned judge's schedule permits.

If only one parent, guardian, or authorized person signs the Petition for Change of Name, reasonable notice and an opportunity to be heard must be given to all absent parents whose parental rights have not been terminated. The Change of Name statute does not specify the manner or form in which this required notice is to be given. Current practice allows sending notice by regular mail to the last known address in Illinois of the absent parent or parents. The petitioner must establish proof of mailing. A suggested format for such notice will shortly be available from the Clerk of Court. **Warning:** This practice has never been the subject of a court challenge.

THE HEARING

On the date of the hearing, persons attending the court hearing should allow sufficient commuting time to arrive at the courthouse at least 45 minutes prior to the scheduled hearing. Persons who do not live or work in the downtown area should consider taking public transportation to the Richard J. Daley Center.

Petitioners should make certain to bring a copy of the petition showing the Clerk's filing stamp and case number, proof that any required publication occurred, that any required notice was served, if applicable, and a completed copy of the Judgment Order to be entered. (CCCH 0038 Judgment (Change of Name)).

If seeking to change the name of a minor child, petitioners should be prepared to present documents and answer the judge's questions to establish that it is the child's best interest.

On arriving to the courtroom, if court is not in session, petitioners should advise the courtroom clerk they are there for a change of name case and be prepared to show the petition to the clerk. If court is in session, petitioners should not approach the clerk and instead take a seat in the courtroom and wait for the case to be called. If that occurs, petitioners should answer "Here" and approach the judge with their papers. If the case is not called, at the first recess, petitioners should approach the clerk to ask for instructions.

When appearing before the judge, petitioners will be asked to take an oath or provide an affirmation that they will be truthful. The judge will, in most instances, conduct a hearing by asking questions and asking for information that may be in documents that the petitioners have brought. If petitioners wish to add any information, the judge will normally allow the opportunity

to do so. At the conclusion of the hearing, the judge will either grant or deny the petition.

If the petition is granted, petitioners must give the Judgment for Name Change to the judge for signature. If the judge does not grant the petition, petitioners are required to complete a court order which states that "The Petition for Change of Name is Denied." Blank forms for these orders can be obtained from the courtroom clerk. Petitioners may appeal a decision denying a petition by filing a Notice of Appeal with the Clerk of Court within 30 days of the judge's decision.

POST-JUDGEMENT

If the judge has granted the petition, petitioners will need certified copies of the Name Change Judgment in order to notify governmental agencies, schools, employers and others with whom they have a relationship that is based upon their name. After the judgment is entered, certified copies can be obtained in Room 1202. There is a \$9.00 charge for each copy. Most people find it more convenient to obtain copies on the day the judgment is entered.

Persons who intend to obtain copies must advise the courtroom clerk, and one or more of the copies will be marked "O.K. to Certify." Marked copies should be taken to Room 1202 in order to obtain the copies needed.

The following is a partial list of entities that may require a certified copy of the Name Change Judgment to change a name on records. The list is not complete or exhaustive; also, it may not be necessary to notify some of these organizations. There may be additional entities not listed that will require a copy.

- Churches
- Credit Card Companies
- Employer
- Financial Institutions
- Governmental Agencies providing services to you or your family Bureau of Vital Statistics (Change Birth Record)
- Homeland Security
- Insurance Companies
- Landlord/Mortgage Company
- Medical Providers
- Passport Office
- Retirement Plans
- Schools
- Secretary of State (Driver's License, Identification Card)
- Social Security Administration
- Utilities
- Voter Registration

From NEW YORK:

Name Changes

In New York State, you can ask the court to legally change the name that you were given at birth, adoption, or marriage. You can learn more about changing your name by reading the New York State Civil Rights Act, Sections 60-65.

Privacy Concerns

All name change applications can be viewed by anyone because they are public records. Also, the court will require notice of your name change to be printed in a newspaper.

According to the law, if your safety is in danger you can have your name change request "sealed" right away [New York Civil Rights Law section 64-a(2)]. A sealed name change request cannot be found in the public records. The court file will stay sealed while the court considers the request.

After the judge rules on your name change, If the court finds that your safety is in danger, the law also says that you do not have to publish the name change in the newspaper and the court can seal your name change for good [New York Civil Right Law section 64-a(1)].

If you are applying for a name change because your safety is in danger, DO NOT use the DIY program. It will not protect your privacy. It is recommended that you see a lawyer or a domestic violence counselor.

For general information about domestic violence, contact the New York State Coalition Against Domestic Violence at 1-800-942-6906.

What you will need to do

To ask to change your name, you will need to give to the Court the following:

- court papers asking for the change: name change petition and proposed order. The petition must be filled out, signed, and notarized. Submit the petition, the order and a self-addressed, stamped business-size envelope to the Court
- proof of birth (if born in New York State, the original or copy of your birth certificate)
- court fee (\$210 in Supreme Court; \$65.00 in New York City Civil Court)
- in Supreme Court you must also submit a request for judicial intervention (RJI). There is no fee to file this form.

Your papers will be reviewed by the court clerk and submitted to a judge. If the judge approves your name change, you will need to publish your new name in a newspaper. The newspaper charges a fee for publishing your name change.

The Judge can also make you tell other parties about your name change, such as:

- U.S. Citizen and Immigration Services

- Selective Service System
- A wife or husband
- An ex-wife or husband
- Bankruptcy Court
- N.Y.S. Criminal Justice Services
- And, any other party that the Judge thinks should be told.

Name Change DIY Forms (free and easy to use)

Make your "petition" to ask the court to change your name by using a free DIY (do-it-yourself) computer program.

New York City residents:

If you live in New York City, you can file in the Civil Court of the City of New York, where the fee is only \$65.

- Adult Name Change DIY Form program (NYC Civil Court)
- Minor Name Change DIY Form Program (NYC Civil Court)

Outside New York City:

If you live outside New York City and you are 18 years or older, you can change your name in Supreme Court.

- Adult Name Change DIY Form Program (Supreme Court)

Name Change Forms

If you can't use the DIY Forms computer programs you can print the forms and fill them out by hand.

Court Forms for New York City residents:

- Petition for Individual Adult Change of Name [Learn More]
- Petition for Individual Minor's Change of Name [Learn More]
- Petition for Family Change of Name [Learn More]

Name Change forms for Supreme Court (residents outside New York City):

- Adult Name Change Petition
- Adult Name Change Order
- Minor Name Change Petition
- Minor Name Change Consent
- Minor Name Change Order
- Request for Judicial Intervention

From OREGON:**NAME CHANGES**

It is important to realize that changes may occur in this area of law. This information is not intended to be legal advice regarding your particular problem, and it is not intended to replace the work of an attorney.

It is not strictly necessary to go to court to change your name. You can change your name without legal proceedings merely by using the new name. This name change must not be used for fraudulent purposes, or it will not be effective. Be aware, however, that such an informal name change may cause difficulties in governmental offices that will ask for documentation proving that you are in fact you. You may have chosen to change your name when you married, which will be documented by your marriage certificate. A change of name is given in an adoption. In a divorce there is no need to file for a name change, so long as you are changing your name back to one that you had prior to your marriage and the court orders the name change in your divorce judgment.

You may petition the court for a name change. If you are under age 18, written notice must be given to your parents or legal guardian. You may also need to have your parents' consent, or have a guardian appointed for the purpose of changing your name. A name change for a minor child is not an adoption.

Several documents are needed for a name change, prepared, and given to the court with a filing fee, or fee waiver forms. A brief hearing may be required when the judge reviews the documents and asks some basic questions.

You can prepare the papers, or you may hire a lawyer to prepare and file the documents and represent you in court. If you are doing your own legal work you should review sections of the Oregon Revised Statutes, the Uniform Trial Court Rules, and the Local Trial Court rules of your county, before filing.

Necessary Legal Forms

The documents you need can often be found at the courthouse in the county where you live, for free, or at low cost. Depending on the county, the forms may be available on the court's website. Some law libraries also may have forms or sample documents for free. The documents you need can also be found in Portland at Stevens-Ness Law Publishing Co., and at some office supply stores, bookstores and now online: search for "name change Oregon forms," and several companies will come up. The documents you will need are:

- Petition for change of name;
- Notice of name change hearing
- Order to show cause and give notice of name change hearing;
- Affidavit or declaration of posting notice of name change hearing;

- General judgment of name change;
- Notice of General Judgment of Name Change;
- Affidavit or declaration of posting notice of general judgment of name change.

If you are under 18 years old, or if you wish to change the names of your whole family, more documents are needed. You may also find a lawyer helpful in those types of cases.

The Court Process

First you complete and file the petition, which asks the court to order that your name be changed. Use your full name on this form and all the others. Fill out two copies of every form completely, typing or printing neatly in black ink. File the petition in the county where you live, and pay a filing fee. The initial filing process, along with the rest of the procedures (using the rest of the documents) is different in each county, so find out the procedure from the court clerk, a local lawyer or your own review of the local and state rules.

There will be a court hearing. The hearing allows anyone who may object to the name change to come before the court. Remember to bring a copy of all your papers with you to the hearing. Be prepared to tell the judge why you want the name change. (Allow yourself 15 minutes extra time to find parking and find the courtroom where the hearing will be.)

If the judge has granted your name change, you complete and post the notice of change of name. Then, 14 days later, with proof by you that the proper notice was posted, the court clerk will issue a certificate of change of name.

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER

A Social Security number (SSN) is important because you need it to get a job, collect Social Security benefits, and receive some other government benefits. Banks and credit companies also ask for your number. If you are a non-citizen residing in the United States, you also may need a Social Security number. Ask for the publication, Social Security Numbers for Non-citizens, Publication No. 05-10096.

How to Get a Number and Card

To get an original number and card, you'll need to complete an *Application for a Social Security Card* (Form SS-5), and show documents that prove your age, identity, U.S. citizenship, or lawful alien status. To get an application:

1. Use www.socialsecurity.gov/online/ss-5.html on the Internet.
2. Call 1-800-772-1213.
3. Or, visit a Social Security local office.

Birth documents for U.S. citizens age one and older are verified with the office that issued the documents. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) documents for all non-citizens are verified with DHS. You will get your number and card as soon as your information and documents are verified.

What does it cost?

There is no charge for an SSN and card. If someone contacts you and wants to charge you for getting a number or card, or for any Social Security service, remember that Social Security services are free. You can report anyone attempting to charge you by calling the Office of the Inspector General hotline at 1-800-269-0271.

There are three types of Social Security cards. All cards show your name and SSN.

1. The first type of card shows your name and SSN and lets you work without restriction. It is issued to U.S. citizens, and people lawfully admitted to the U.S. with permanent DHS work authorization.
2. The second type of card shows your name and number and notes, "VALID FOR WORK ONLY WITH DHS AUTHORIZATION." This type of card is issued to people lawfully admitted to the United States on a temporary basis who have DHS authorization to work.
3. The third type of card shows your name and number and notes, "NOT VALID FOR EMPLOYMENT." It is issued to people from other countries lawfully admitted to the United States without work authorization from DHS, but with a valid non-work reason for needing an SSN. This type of card is also issued to those who need a number because of a federal law requiring an SSN to get a benefit or service.

How do I get my child a Social Security number?

It is a good idea to get the number when your child is born. You can apply for an SSN for your baby when you apply for your baby's birth certificate. The Social Security card will be mailed to you. Or, you can wait and apply at any Social Security office, but you will have to provide proof of age, identity, and U.S. citizenship for your child and proof of your identity.

In addition, if your child is age 12 or older and needs to apply for an original number, he or she must have an in-person interview. If your child, age 12 or older was born in the United States, he or she must explain why he or she does not already have an SSN.

What if my name changed?

If you change your name, because of marriage, divorce, court order or any other reason, you need to tell Social Security so that you can get a corrected card. If you are working, also tell your employer. If you do not tell the SSA when your name changes, it may delay your tax refund; and prevent your wages from being posted correctly to your Social Security record, which may lower the amount of your future Social Security benefits.

To issue you a corrected card, SSA needs to see one or more recently issued, original or certified documents that show your old name and the name you want on the card, such as a marriage certificate or divorce decree. If you are a U.S. citizen born outside the United States, and the records do not show you are a citizen, you will need to provide proof of your U.S. citizenship. If you are not a citizen, they must see proof of your current immigration status. The new card will have the same number as your previous card but will show your new name.

Make sure your records are accurate

Each year your employer sends a copy of your W-2 (*Wage and Tax Statement*) to Social Security. They compare your name and SSN on the W-2 with the information in their files. They add the earnings shown on the W-2 to your Social Security record. It is critical that your name and SSN on your Social Security card agree with your employer's payroll records and W-2 so they can credit your earnings to your record. It is up to you to make sure that both Social Security's records and your employer's records are correct. If your Social Security card is incorrect, contact any Social Security office to make changes. Check your W-2 form to make sure your employer's record is correct and if it is not, give your employer the accurate information.

If you are a worker age 25 and older and not receiving benefits, you receive a *Social Security Statement* every year that summarizes your earnings. Review this Statement to make sure that all your earnings are included. If your Statement does not include all your earnings, let your employer and/or your Social Security office know about any incorrect information.

What if my immigration status or citizenship changed?

If your immigration status changed or you became a U.S. citizen, you should tell Social Security so your records can be updated. To get your immigration status or citizenship corrected, you need to show documents that prove your new status or citizenship.

What if my card is lost or stolen?

You can replace your card or your child's card for free if it is lost or stolen. Call or visit SSA.

You will need to:

- Complete an Application for a Social Security Card (Form SS-5).
- Present a recently issued document to show your identity.
- Show evidence of your U.S. citizenship if you were born outside the U.S. and did not show proof of citizenship when you got your card; and
- Show evidence of your current immigration status if you are not a U.S. citizen.

Your replacement card will have the same name and number as your previous card. Keep your Social Security card in a safe place. DO NOT carry it with you.

Proving your identity

SSA can accept original or certified copies of documents to prove your identity. Examples of acceptable documents are:

- Driver's license
- Passport
- Employer ID card
- School ID card
- Marriage or divorce record
- Health insurance card (not a Medicare card)
- Military ID card
- Adoption record
- Life insurance policy

Protect your Social Security number

Treat your Social Security number as confidential information and avoid giving it out unnecessarily. You should keep your Social Security card in a safe place with your other important papers. Don't carry it with you unless you need to show it to an employer or service provider.

SSA does several things to protect your number from misuse. For example, they require and carefully inspect proof of identity from people who apply to replace lost or stolen Social Security cards, or for corrected cards. One reason they do this is to prevent people from fraudulently obtaining SSNs to establish false identities. SSA maintains the privacy of Social Security records unless:

- The law requires SSA to disclose information to another government agency; or
- Your information is needed to conduct Social Security or other government health or welfare program business.

You should be very careful about sharing your number and card to protect against misuse of your number. Giving your number is voluntary even when you are asked for the number directly. The answers to these questions can help you decide if you want to give your SSN. If requested, you should ask:

- Why do you need my number?

- How will my number be used?
- What happens if I refuse to give you my number?
- What (exact) law requires me to give you my number?
- Will the last four digits of my number be sufficient for your purpose?

Contacting Social Security

For more information, visit the SSA website at www.socialsecurity.gov or call toll-free 1-800-772-1213 (for the deaf or hard of hearing, call the TTY number, 1-800-325-0778). They can answer specific questions and provide information by automated phone service 24/7.

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER RANDOMIZATION

The Social Security Administration (SSA) changed the way Social Security Numbers (SSNs) are issued on June 25, 2011. This change is referred to as "randomization." The SSA developed this new method to help protect the integrity of the SSN. SSN Randomization will also extend the longevity of the nine-digit SSN nationwide.

The SSA began assigning the nine-digit SSN in 1936 for the purpose of tracking workers' earnings over the course of their lifetimes to pay benefits. Since its inception, the SSN has always been comprised of the three-digit area number, followed by the two-digit group number, and ending with the four-digit serial number. Since 1972, the SSA has issued Social Security cards centrally and the area number reflected the state, as determined by the ZIP code in the mailing address of the application.

There are approximately 420 million numbers available for assignment. However, the previous SSN assignment process limited the number of SSNs available for issuance to individuals by each state. Changing the assignment methodology extended the longevity of the nine-digit SSN in all states. On July 3, 2007, the SSA published its intent to randomize the nine-digit SSN in the Federal Register Notice, *Protecting the Integrity of Social Security Numbers* [Docket No. SSA 2007-0046]. SSN randomization affected the SSN assignment process in the following ways:

- It eliminated the geographical significance of the first three digits of the SSN, referred to as the area number, by no longer allocating the area numbers for assignment to individuals in specific states.
- It eliminated the significance of the highest group number and, as a result, the High Group List is frozen in time and can only be used to see the area and group numbers SSA issued prior to the randomization implementation date.
- Previously unassigned area numbers were introduced for assignment excluding area numbers 000, 666 and 900-999.

These changes to the SSN may require systems and/or business process updates to accommodate SSN randomization. If you have any questions regarding SSN randomization or its possible effects to your organization, please see the related Frequently Asked Questions or email your question(s) to ssn.randomization@ssa.gov.

The SSA implemented the new assignment methodology on June 25, 2011. The SSA believes that randomly assigning the SSN will help protect the integrity of the SSN. Changing assignment methodology will also extend the available pool of nine digit SSNs in every state.

The nine-digit SSN will eventually be exhausted. The previous SSN assignment process limited the number of SSNs that were available for assignment to individuals in each state. Randomization now affords the SSA the opportunity to extend the number of SSNs available for assignment for many years.

How will SSN randomization provide enhanced protection to my identity?

As the SSN is increasingly used by public and private entities in conjunction with other tools and processes for identity verification, instances of SSN fraud, misuse, and identity theft are also on the rise. SSN randomization will help protect an individual's SSN by making it more difficult to reconstruct an SSN using public information.

What changes resulted from randomization?

The SSA eliminated the geographical significance of the first three digits of the SSN, referred to as the area number, by no longer allocating the area numbers for assignment to individuals in specific states. The significance of the highest group number (the fourth and fifth digits of the SSN) for validation purposes was eliminated. Randomization also introduced previously unassigned area numbers for assignment excluding area numbers 000, 666 and 900-999.

Will SSN randomization assign group number (the fourth and fifth digits of the SSN) 00 or serial number (the last four digits of the SSN) 0000?

SSN randomization will not assign group number 00 or serial number 0000. SSNs containing group number 00 or serial number 0000 will continue to be invalid.

Did the SSN length change as a result of randomization?

The length of the SSN did not change. The SSN is still comprised of nine numeric digits.

Will current number holders receive a new SSN and card?

Current number holders will not receive a new SSN or a new card as a result of randomization. The new assignment process only applies to those receiving an SSN for the first time.

Will I be able to request a new randomized SSN?

Generally, we assign only one SSN to an individual. We use that number to record the individual's earnings so that we can determine future benefits and, eventually, to track benefits paid. **ONLY UNDER THE FOLLOWING CIRCUMSTANCES CAN A DIFFERENT NUMBER BE ASSIGNED:**

- Sequential numbers assigned to members of the same family are causing problems;
- More than one person is using the same number;
- An individual has religious or cultural objections to certain numbers or digits in the original number;
(See "Can I request a new SSN because I object to digits used?")
- A victim of identity theft continues to be disadvantaged by using the original number;
(See Identity Theft And Your Social Security Number, Publication No. 05-10064.) or
- Situations of harassment, abuse or life endangerment (including domestic violence).
(See New Numbers For Domestic Violence Victims, Publication No. 05-10093.)

Will previously-issued SSNs be re-assigned as a result of randomization?

The SSA will not reassign SSNs. Randomization will provide enough new numbers to avoid reassignment.

How did SSN randomization affect the geographical significance of the area number?

Randomization eliminated the geographical significance of the area number (the first three digits of the SSN). Area numbers are no longer allocated to states for assignment.

How will I verify a name and SSN?

The SSA will still provide opportunities for direct SSN verification. Internet based verification services include:

- The SSA's Social Security Number Verification Service available to employers.
- The Department of Homeland Security's eVerify Service available to employers to determine employment eligibility.
- The SSA's Consent-Based SSN Verification Service available to enrolled private companies and government agencies for a fee.

Federal and State Agencies will continue to have several SSN verification systems available to them such as those outlined on <http://www.ssa.gov/gix/eprojects.html>. These methods for SSN verification are much more accurate than using the High Group List. For more information on those services, contact ssn.randomization@ssa.gov for referral to the appropriate SSA contact.

Is the High Group List still available for validation?

There are no plans to update the High Group List. The High Group List is frozen in time and can only be used to see the area and group numbers SSA issued prior to the randomization implementation date.

Whom can I contact if I have questions/comments pertaining to SSN randomization?

Please email any questions/comments to ssn.randomization@ssa.gov

Can prisoners get Social Security or Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments?

Both programs prohibit payments to most prisoners. SSA will suspend your Social Security benefits if you are confined to a jail, prison or other penal institution for more than 30 continuous days due to a criminal conviction. Although you can't get monthly Social Security benefits while you are confined, we will continue to pay benefits to your dependent spouse or children as long as they remain eligible.

If you get SSI, your payments will stop after you are imprisoned for a month. If you use SSA's prerelease procedure, you may be able to reinstate your benefits starting with the month you are released. SSI recipients who are confined 12 consecutive months or longer, must reapply for SSI and again be approved.

If I am arrested while on parole or probation, will my benefits stop?

If you get Social Security retirement, survivors, or disability benefits, your benefits will not stop until a court or parole board cancels your parole or probation, and confines you in a correctional institution for more than 30 consecutive days. If you get Supplemental Security Income, your benefits will stop beginning with the first month you are in a correctional institution.

Can I apply for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) before my planned released from a prison or other institution?

If your institution has a prerelease agreement with the local Social Security office: After you know your release date, notify someone at your facility that you want to start your SSI payments or Social Security benefits. The institution then will notify SSA if you are likely to meet the requirements for benefits. You will get an application several months before your anticipated release. That way, SSA can begin processing your application. Your benefits can start as soon as possible after your release.

If your institution does not have a prerelease agreement with the local Social Security office: After you know your anticipated release date, call Social Security at 1-800-772-1213 (TTY 1-800-325-0778). Tell the representative you are scheduled to be released from an institution and want to apply for benefits. Please have your Social Security number handy. They will set up an appointment with your local Social Security office to take your application when you are released.

NEW NUMBERS FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS

People in all walks of life can be victims of family violence or harassment, abuse or life-endangering situations. If you are a victim of family violence, Social Security may be able to help you. Public awareness campaigns stress how important it is for victims to develop safety plans that include gathering personal papers and choosing a safe place to go. Sometimes the best way to evade an abuser and reduce the risk of further violence may be to relocate and establish a new identity. Following these changes, it also may be helpful to get a new Social Security number.

Although Social Security does not routinely assign new numbers, SSA will do so when evidence shows you are being harassed or abused or your life is endangered. Applying for a new number is a big decision. It may impact your ability to interact with federal and state agencies, employers and others. This is because your financial, medical, employment, and other records will be under your former Social Security number and name (if you change your name).

If you expect to change your name, please do so before applying for a new number.

HOW TO APPLY FOR A NEW NUMBER

You must apply in person at any Social Security office. A representative will help you complete a statement explaining why you need a new number and an application for a new number. In addition, you must present:

- Evidence documenting the harassment, abuse or life endangerment;
- Your current Social Security number;
- Evidence documents establishing your U.S. citizenship or immigration status;

- Age;
- Identity; and
- Evidence of your legal name change if you have changed your name.

Also, SSA will need to see documents showing you have custody of any children for whom you are requesting new numbers and documentation proving their U.S. citizenship, ages and identities.

All documents must be either originals or copies certified by the issuing agency. SSA cannot accept photocopies or notarized copies of documents.

SSA may use one document for two purposes. For example, they may use your U.S. passport as proof of both citizenship and identity. Or, they may use your U.S. birth certificate as proof of age and citizenship. *However, you must provide at least two separate documents.* SSA will mail your number and card as soon as they have all of your information and have verified your documents with the issuing offices.

CITIZENSHIP OR IMMIGRATION STATUS

U.S. CITIZEN: SSA can accept only certain documents as proof of U.S. citizenship. These include a U.S. birth certificate or a U.S. passport.

NONCITIZEN: To prove your U.S. immigration status, show your current immigration document such as your I-94, *Arrival/Departure Record*. If you are an F-1 or M-1 student, you also must show your I-20, *Certificate of Eligibility for Nonimmigrant Student Status*.

AGE

U.S. BORN: You must present your birth certificate if it exists. If a birth certificate does not exist, SSA may be able to accept your:

- Religious record made before age 5 showing the date of birth;
- U.S. hospital record or birth; or
- U.S. passport.

FOREIGN BORN: You must present your foreign birth certificate if you have it or can get a copy within 10 business days. If you cannot get it, SSA may be able to accept your:

- Foreign passport;
- I-551, Permanent Resident Card (green card); or
- I-94 Arrival/Departure Record.

IDENTITY

SSA can accept only certain documents as proof of identity. An acceptable document must be current (not expired) and show your name, identifying information and preferably a recent photograph.

U.S. CITIZEN: Social Security will ask to see a U.S. driver's license, state-issued nondriver's identification card, or U.S. passport as proof of identity. If you do not have the specific documents we ask for, SSA will ask to see other documents, including:

- Employee identification card;
- School identification card;
- Health insurance card (not a Medicare card);
- U.S. military identification card.

NONCITIZEN: Social Security will ask to see your current U.S. immigration documents. Acceptable immigration documents include your:

- Form I-551, Permanent Resident Card (green card);
- I-94, Arrival/Departure Record with your unexpired foreign passport; or
- I-766, Employment Authorization Card (EAD, work permit) from DHS.

CHANGING YOUR NAME ON YOUR CARD

SSA can accept only a court-order-approved legal name change document that supports your requested name change.

PROVIDING THE EVIDENCE YOU NEED

The best evidence of abuse comes from third parties, such as police or medical personnel, and describes the nature and extent of harassment, abuse, or life endangerment. Other evidence may include court restraining orders and letters from shelters, family members, friends, counselors, or others who have knowledge of the domestic violence or abuse. SSA will help you get any additional evidence needed.

BLOCKING ACCESS TO YOUR RECORD

You can choose to block electronic access to your Social Security record. When you do this, no one, including you, will be able to get or change your personal information on the Internet or through our automated telephone service. If you block access to your record and then change your mind in the future, you can contact Social Security and ask to unblock it. Go to www.socialsecurity.gov/blockaccess to block electronic access to your personal record.

CONTACTING SOCIAL SECURITY

For more information and to find copies of SSA publications, visit their website at www.socialsecurity.gov or call toll-free, 1-800-772-1213 (for the deaf or hard of hearing, call the TTY number, 1-800-325-0778). All calls are treated confidentially. SSA can answer specific questions from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., Monday through Friday. Generally, you'll have a shorter wait time if you call during the week after Tuesday. SSA can provide information by automated phone service 24 hours a day.

NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOTLINE 1-800-799-SAFE (7233) (TTY) 1-800-787-3224

U.S PASSPORTS

If you want to obtain a U.S. passport, pick up the six-page form at most post offices, and follow the instructions. You will need solid ID, and they warn you that all information is subject to verification, and that false statement can lead to very bad consequences.

This doesn't mean, however, that you can't apply for the passport after you're obtained a legal name change, or need to submit a delayed birth certificate. As long as the documents are court-issued and verifiable, you will have no problem.

You could also obtain the passport with your existing government-issued ID, and later decide to change your name with the methods we've described. You can always have the passport reissued under the new name when you might need to travel. There will be no mention of any previous name(s) on the passport.

US passports are available in either the traditional 28-page book or card format. The passport card is valid only for entry to the US at land border crossings and sea ports of entry when traveling from Canada, Mexico, the Caribbean, and Bermuda. The passport card is NOT valid for international air travel.

The IRS' Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. 6039E) requires your SSN when you apply for or renew a US passport. If you are residing abroad you must also provide the name of the foreign country where you live. Your SSN is provided to the Treasury Dept. and used in connection with debt collection, and checked against lists of persons ineligible or potentially ineligible to receive a US passport, among other authorized uses.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, QUESTIONS, AND INQUIRIES:

The US Passport Office website is travel.state.gov.

The National Passport Information Center (NPIC), toll free: 1-888-874-7793.

NPIC email: NPIC@state.gov.

Customer service representatives are available M-F, 8AM-10PM, EST, (except federal holidays). Automated information is available 24/7.

WHERE TO WRITE FOR VITAL RECORDS

INTRODUCTION

As part of its mission to provide access to data and information relating to the health of the Nation, the National Center for Health Statistics produces a number of publications containing reference and statistical materials. The purpose of this publication is solely to provide information about individual vital records maintained only on file in State or local vital statistics offices.

An official certificate of every birth, death, marriage, and divorce should be on file in the locality where the event occurred. The Federal Government does not maintain files or indexes of these records. These records are filed permanently either in a State vital statistics office or in a city, county, or other local office. To obtain a certified copy of any of the certificates, write or go to the vital statistics office in the State or area where the event occurred. Addresses and fees are given for each event in the State or area concerned.

To ensure that you receive an accurate record for your request and that your request is filled expeditiously, please follow the steps outlined below for the information in which you are interested:

- Write to the appropriate office to have your request filled.
- Under the appropriate office, information has been included for birth and death records concerning whether the State will accept checks or money orders and to whom they should be made payable. This same information would apply when marriage and divorce records are available from the State office. However, it is impossible for us to list fees and addresses for all county offices where marriage and divorce records may be obtained.
- For all certified copies requested, make check or money order payable for the correct amount for the number of copies you want to obtain. Cash is not recommended because the office cannot refund cash lost in transit.
- Because all fees are subject to change, a telephone number has been included in the information for each State for use in verifying the current fee.
- States have provided their home page address for obtaining current information.
- Type or print all names and addresses in the letter.
- Give the following facts when writing for birth or death records:
 - 1) Full name of person whose record is being requested.
 - 2) Sex.
 - 3) Parents' names, including maiden name of mother.
 - 4) Month, day, and year of birth or death.
 - 5) Place of birth or death (city or town, county, and State; and name of hospital, if known).
 - 6) Purpose for which copy is needed.
 - 7) Relationship to person whose record is being requested.

ALABAMA

Birth or Death	\$15.00	Alabama Center for Health Statistics Alabama Department of Public Health P.O. Box 5625 Montgomery, AL 36103-5625
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State office has records since January 1908.

Additional copies of the same record ordered at the same time are \$6.00 each.

Personal check or money order should be made payable to State Board of Health. To verify current fees, the telephone number is (334) 206- 5418. This is a recorded message. Information on how to obtain certified copies is also available via the Internet at <http://adph.org/vitalrecords>. A signature of the applicant is required.

ALASKA

Birth or Death	\$30.00	Department of Health and Social Services Bureau of Vital Statistics 5441 Commercial Boulevard Juneau, AK 99801
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State office has records since the 1890's; however, many events before 1930 were never registered with the Bureau. Personal check or money order should be made payable to Bureau of Vital Statistics. Additional copies of the same record ordered at the same time are \$25.00. To verify current fees, the telephone number is (907) 465- 3391. This will be a recorded message. Information on how to obtain certified copies is also available via the Internet at <http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/VitalStats>.

All requests must include a copy of a picture id of the applicant. Enlarge the copy and lighten it as much as possible to be sure that it is clear and readable when sent to the Bureau. A signature under the copied ID is also required.

Heirloom Birth \$55.00 Same as Birth or Death

Two different certificates by Alaskan artists are available. Friends and relatives may order gift certificates for persons entitled to order the record. The heirloom certificates as well as instructions and order forms may be viewed via the Internet at

<http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/VitalStats>. Additional copies of the same certificate ordered at the same time are \$50.00.

AMERICAN SAMOA

Birth or Death Amendments	\$5.00	\$7.00	American Samoa Government Department of Homeland Security Office of Vital Statistics P.O. Box 6894 Pago Pago, AS 96799
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Registrar has birth records since 1890 and death records since 1900. Money order should be made payable to the Office of Vital Statistics/ASG. Personal checks are not accepted. To verify current fees, the telephone numbers are: (684) 633-1405/1406. For Health Information Office, Health and Vital Statistics call (684) 633-4606/2262. Personal identification is required for verification and a notarized letter before record will be sent.

ARIZONA

Birth	Death	Varies	Office of Vital Records Arizona Department of Health Services P.O. Box 3887 Phoenix, AZ 85030-3887
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State office has records since July 1909 and abstracts of records filed in counties before then. Some county offices in Arizona are able to provide certified copies of birth and death certificates. Please go to <http://www.azdhs.gov> for a listing of county offices.

The State Office of Vital Records does not accept personal checks. A money order or cashier's check should be made payable to Office of Vital Records. To verify current fees, the telephone number is (602) 364-1300. This is a recorded message. Applicants must submit a copy of picture identification or have their request notarized. Information on how to obtain certified copies is available via the Internet at <http://www.azdhs.gov>.

ARKANSAS

Birth	Death	\$12.00	\$10.00	Arkansas Dept. of Health Vital Records Section Slot 44 4815 West Markham St. Little Rock, AR 72205
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State office has records since February 1914 and some original Little Rock and Fort Smith records from 1881. Additional copies of the same birth record, when requested at the same time, are \$10.00 each. Additional copies of the same death record, when requested at the same time, are \$8.00 each. A photo ID of the person requesting the record is required with each application.

Personal check or money order should be made payable to Arkansas Department of Health. To verify current fees, the telephone number is (501) 661-2336. This is a recorded message. Information on how to obtain certified copies is also available via the Internet at <http://www.healthyarkansas.com>.

CALIFORNIA

Birth Death \$25.00 \$21.00

CA Dept. of Public Health
Vital Records MS: 5103
P.O. Box 997410
Sacramento, CA 95899-7410

The State office has records since July 1905. For earlier records, contact the County Recorder in the county where the event occurred.

A personal check or money order should be made payable to CDPH Vital Records. Please do not send cash. To verify current fees, the telephone number is (916) 445-2684. This will be a recorded message with an option to talk to a customer service representative. Information on how to obtain certified copies is also available via the California Department of Public Health website at:
<http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/birthdeathmar/Pages/default.aspx>.

In order to obtain a Certified Copy you MUST complete the sworn statement included with the certificate application form, sign the statement under penalty of perjury, and your sworn statement must be notarized. If your request indicates that you want a Certified Copy but does not include a notarized statement sworn under penalty of perjury, the request will be rejected as incomplete and returned to you without being processed.

If you request a Certified Informational Copy of the record, a notarized sworn statement is not required. Please refer to the CDPH website for further information about Informational copies. Effective November 1, 2013, CDPH-Vital Records is no longer embossing certified copies of records.

CANAL ZONE

(Effective December 1, 1999)

Birth or Death \$30.00

Vital Records Section
Passport Services
U.S. Department of State
1111 19th Street NW Suite 510
Washington, DC 20522-1705

Records are available from May 1904 to September 1979. Additional copies of the same record requested at the same time are \$20.00 each.

Personal check or money order must be signed, dated, and made payable to U.S. Department of State. Remittance must be payable in U.S. dollars through a U.S. Bank. No credit cards or cash accepted. Telephone or facsimile requests are not accepted. To verify current fees, the telephone number is (202) 955-0307.

A signed and notarized written request must be submitted along with a copy of the requester's valid photo identification.

COLORADO

Birth Death \$17.75 \$20.00

Vital Records Section
CO Dept. of Public Health and Environment
4300 Cherry Creek Drive South HSVRD-VS-A1
Denver, CO 80246-1530

State office has birth records since 1910 and death records since 1900. Additional copies of the same birth record ordered at the same time are \$10.00 each. Additional copies of the same death record ordered at the same time are \$13.00 each.

Personal check or money order should be made payable to Vital Records Section. To verify current fees, the telephone number is (303) 692- 2200. This is a recorded message. Information on how to obtain certified copies is also available via the Internet at <http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/certs/index.html>.

A request for a birth or death record must be accompanied by a photo copy of the requestor's identification before processing.

CONNECTICUT

Birth Death \$30.00 \$20.00

CT Dept. of Public Health
410 Capitol Ave, MS #11 VRS
Hartford, CT 06134

Requests for certified copies of birth should be submitted to the vital records office in the city/town where the person was born, or where the mother lived at the time of the birth. Requests for certified copies of birth and death certificates may also be submitted to the State Vital Records Office.

A copy of a valid, government issued photographic identification such as a driver's license, must be submitted with any request for a birth certificate. If a photo ID is not available, photocopies of two alternative forms of identification may be accepted.

For additional details about ordering vital records from CT, please refer to the CT Department of Public Health (DPH) website at <http://www.ct.gov/dph> "Vital Records" or contact a Customer Service Representative at (806) 509-7897 between 12:00 and 4:00 pm EST.

Payment for requests sent to the town of the vital event must be in the form of a check or money order made payable to the respective town or city. Requests sent to the State Vital Records Office require a postal money order made payable to the Treasurer, State of Connecticut.

Refer to the CT DPH website above for town contact information via a link to a listing of the CT Town Clerk and Registrar Directory.

Requests for certified copies of a marriage or civil union certificate may be submitted to the city/town where the marriage or civil union ceremony took place, to the town in which either of the parties resided at the time of the marriage or civil union, or to the State Vital Records Office.

DELAWARE

Birth Death \$25.00 \$25.00

Office of Vital Statistics
Division of Public Health
417 Federal Street
Dover, DE 19901

State office has birth records from 1941 to present and death records from 1973 to present. For previous years, write to Archives Hall of Records, Dover, DE 19901.

A photo identification is REQUIRED for all transactions. If submitting by mail, a copy of ID IS REQUIRED.

Personal check or money order should be made payable to Office of Vital Statistics. To verify current fees, the telephone number is (302) 744-4549. Information on how to obtain certified copies is also available via the Internet at http://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dph/ss/vitalsta_ts.html.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Birth Death \$23.00 \$18.00

Vital Records Division
899 North Capitol Street NE, 1st Floor
Washington, DC 20002

Office has birth and death records since August 1874.

Personal check or money order should be made payable to DC Treasurer. A copy of a government-issued picture identification must accompany each request. To verify current fees and obtain general information, the telephone number (202) 671-5000. This is a recorded message. Information on how to obtain certified copies is also available via the Internet at <http://www.dchealth.dc.gov>.

FLORIDA

Birth Death \$9.00 \$5.00

Department of Health
Bureau of Vital Statistics
P.O. Box 210
1217 Pearl Street (Zip 32202)
Jacksonville, FL 32231-0042

State office has some birth records dating back to April 1865. The majority of records date from January 1917. (If the exact date is unknown, the fee is \$9.00 (births) or \$5.00

(deaths) for the first year searched and \$2.00 for each additional year up to a maximum of \$50.00. Fee includes one certification of record if found or statement stating record not on file.) Additional copies are \$4.00 each when requested at the same time.

Personal check or money order should be made payable to Bureau of Vital Statistics. To verify current fees, please visit our website at <http://www.floridavitalstatisticsonline.com> or call our telephone number (904) 359-6900. This is a recorded message.

All letters or applications for birth and death must include the signature and relationship/eligibility stated, and a copy of a valid PICTURE ID (Driver's License, Passport, Military ID, or State Identification card) of the applicant. If requesting cause of death, you must also include a copy of a valid PICTURE ID (Driver's License, Passport, Military ID, or State Identification card) of the applicant.

Birth records and cause-of-death information in Florida are confidential by law. Please visit our website for information on eligibility. A self-addressed stamped envelope is appreciated.

GEORGIA

Birth or Death	\$25.00	State Office of Vital Records 2600 Skyland Drive, NE Atlanta, GA 30319-3640
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Some records may be obtained at the 159 County Offices. Date since records have been on file: 1919 to present Additional copies of the same record ordered at the same time are \$5.00. A personal check or money order should be made payable to George Office of Vital Records.

To verify current fees, the telephone number is (404) 679-4702. This is a recorded message. Information on how to obtain certified copies is also available via the Internet at <http://www.health.state.ga.us/programs/vitalrecords> The requestor must provide a copy of a valid government- issued photo ID and signature of applicant.

GUAM

Birth or Death	\$5.00	Office of Vital Statistics P.O. Box 2816 Hagatna, Guam 96932
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Office has records since October 16, 1901.

Money order should be made payable to Treasurer of Guam. Personal checks are not accepted. To verify current fees, the telephone number is 671-735-7292.

HAWAII

Birth or Death	\$10.00	State Department of Health Office of Health Status Monitoring Issuance / Vital Statistics Section P.O. Box 3378 Honolulu, HI 96801
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State office has some records as early as 1853. Additional copies ordered at the same time are \$4.00 each. Cashier's check, certified check, or money order should be made payable to State Department of Health. Personal checks are not accepted. To verify current fees, the telephone number is (808) 586-4533. This is a recorded message.

Information on how to obtain certified copies is also available via the Internet at <http://health.hawaii.gov/vitalrecords/>.

IDAHO

Birth	Death	\$13.00	\$14.00	Vital Records Unit Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics P.O. Box 83720 Boise, ID 83720-0036
Computer generated				\$18.00
Photostatic copy				\$19.00

The state office has records since July 1911. Also, some birth records before 1911. For records from 1907 to 1911, write to the County Recorder in the county where the event occurred. Birth records at the state office are legally confidential for 100 years and death records are legally confidential for 50 years.

Personal check or money order should be made payable to Idaho Vital Records. To verify current fees, the telephone number is (208) 334- 5988. This is a recorded message. Information on how to obtain certified copies is also available via the Internet at <http://www.healthandwelfare.idaho.gov>.

Applicants must provide a government issued photo identification with a signature. If this is not available, the applicant must provide a copy of two forms of identification with one having a signature.

ILLINOIS

Birth	\$15.00 certified copy \$10.00 certification	Division of Vital Records Illinois Department of Public Health 925 E. Ridgely Ave. Springfield, IL 62702
Death	\$19.00 certified copy \$10.00 genealogical copy	

State office has records since January 1916. For earlier records and for copies of State records since January 1916, write to County Clerk in county where event occurred (county fees vary).

Genealogical (uncertified) copies are available from the State for death records 20 years or older for \$10.00. Additional certified copies of the same birth record ordered at the same time are \$2.00 each. Additional genealogical copies of the same record ordered at the same time are \$2.00 each. Additional certified copies of the same death record ordered at the same time are \$4.00 each.

Personal check or money orders should be made payable to Illinois Department of Public Health. To verify current fees, the telephone number is (217) 782-6553. This is a recorded message. Information on how to obtain certified copies is also available via the Internet at <http://www.idph.state.il.us>.

INDIANA

Birth	Death	\$10.00	\$8.00	Vital Records Indiana State Department of Health P.O. Box 7125 Indianapolis, IN 46206-7125
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State office birth records begin in October 1907 and death records since January 1900. Additional copies of the same birth or death record ordered at the same time are \$4.00 each. For earlier records, write to Health Officer in city or county where event occurred.

Personal check or money order should be made payable to Indiana State Department of Health. To verify current fees, the telephone number is (317) 233-2700. Information on how to obtain certified copies is also available via the Internet at <http://www.in.gov/isdh/index.htm>.

Applicant must provide a photocopy of a valid identification with picture and signature along with the application. Proof of relationship may be required.

IOWA

Birth or Death \$15.00

Iowa Department of Public Health
Bureau of Vital Records
Lucas Office Building 1st Floor
321 East 12th Street
Des Moines, IA 50319-0075

State office has records since July 1880.

Personal check or money order should be made payable to Iowa Department of Public Health. To verify current fees, the telephone number is (515) 281-4944. This is a recorded message. Information on how to obtain certified copies is also available via the Internet at <http://www.idph.state.ia.us/>.

Applicants for all records must provide a photo identification when applying in person. Written applications must include a clear photo copy of a current government issued ID and applicant's notarized signature.

KANSAS

Birth Death \$15.00 \$15.00

Office of Vital Statistics
Curtis State Office Building
1000 SW Jackson Street Suite 120
Topeka, Kansas 66612-2221

State office has records since July 1911. For earlier records, write to County Clerk in county where event occurred. Additional copies of the same record ordered at the same time are \$15.00 each.

Personal check or money order should be made payable to Vital Statistics. To verify current fees, the telephone number is (785) 296-1400. This is a recorded message with the option to speak with a Customer Service Representative. Information on how to obtain certified copies is also available via the Internet at <http://www.kdheks.gov/vital>.

The applicant MUST include a copy of a photo ID and a handwritten signature with the request.

KENTUCKY

Birth Death \$10.00 \$6.00

Office of Vital Statistics
Department for Public Health
Cabinet for Health and Family Services
275 East Main Street 1E-A
Frankfort, KY 40621-0001

State office has records since January 1911.

Personal check or money order should be made payable to Kentucky State Treasurer.
To verify current fees, the telephone number is (502) 564- 4212. Information on how to obtain certified copies is also available via the Internet at <http://chfs.ky.gov/dph/vital/>.

LOUISIANA

Birth (long form) \$15.50

Office of Public Health
Vital Records Registry
P.O. Box 60630
New Orleans, LA 70160

Birth (short form) \$9.50

Death \$7.5

State office has birth records for 100 years past date of birth and deaths records for 50 years past the date of death. To obtain current information on who may obtain a record, how to submit a request and an official request form, see: <http://vitalrecords.dhh.la.gov/>.

MAINE

Birth or Death Certified \$15.00
 Non-Certified \$10.00

Maine CDC Vital Records office
Dept. of Health and Human Services
11 State House Station
220 Capitol Street
Augusta, Maine 04333-0011

State office has records since 1923. Records for 1892 to 1922 are available at the Maine State Archives (207) 287-5795. For earlier records, write to the municipality where the event occurred. Additional copies of same record ordered at same time are \$6.00 each.

To purchase a certified copy, the request must include proof of identification (valid photo IDs such as a driver's license, passport, or other government-issued photo identification) and proof of lineage, if possible.

Personal check or money order should be made payable to Treasurer, State of Maine.
To verify current fees, the telephone number is (207) 287-3181, or toll-free at 1-888-

664-9491. This is a recorded message. Information on how to obtain certified copies is also available via the Internet at <http://www.state.me.us>.

MARYLAND

Birth Death \$24 for first copy

\$12.00 for additional copy
ordered at the same time.

Division of Vital Records
Dept. of Health and Mental Hygiene
6550 Reisterstown Road
P.O. Box 68760
Baltimore, MD 21215-0036

State office has records since August 1898. Records for City of Baltimore are available from January 1875. Fee for Commemorative Birth Certificate is \$30.00. For genealogical studies, you must apply through the Maryland State Archives, 350 Rowe Blvd., Annapolis, MD 21401, (410) 260-6400. Personal check or money order should be made payable to Division of Vital Records. To verify current fees, the telephone number to contact is (410) 764-3038. This is a recorded message. Information on how to obtain certified copies is also available via the Internet at <http://www.vsa.state.md.us>.

MASSACHUSETTS

Birth or Death \$20.00 (In person)
 \$32.00 (Mail request)
 \$3.00 (State Archives)

Registry of Vital Records and Statistics
150 Mount Vernon Street 1st Floor
Dorchester, MA 02125-3105

State office has no records prior to 1921. For earlier records, write to The Massachusetts Archives at Columbia Point, 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, MA 02125 (617) 727-2816. Personal check or money order should be made payable to Commonwealth of Massachusetts. To verify current fees, the telephone number is (617) 740-2600. This is a recorded message. Information on how to obtain certified copies is also available via the Internet at <http://www.state.ma.us/dph/bhsre/rvr/vrcopies.htm>

MICHIGAN

Death \$34.00
Rush fee additional \$12.00

Vital Records Request
P.O. Box 30721
Lansing, MI 48909

State office has records of deaths that occurred and were filed with the state since 1867. Some of the records (especially pre-1897 deaths) were not filed with the state. Death records are not restricted so anyone can order.

Please check or money order should be made payable to State of Michigan. Fees are \$34.00 for the search and first certified copy of any death record. Additional copies of any record ordered at the same time are \$16.00 each. To request an application the telephone number is (517) 335- 8656. This will be a recorded message. To speak to a customer service representative the telephone number is 517-335-8666 and press option #4.

Information on how to obtain certified copies is also available via the
<http://www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,4612,7-132- 4645---,00.html>.

MINNESOTA

Birth Death \$26.00 \$13.00

Minnesota Department of Health
Central Cashiering–Vital Records
P.O. Box 64499
St. Paul, MN 55164

Office of the State Registrar has birth records on file from January 1900 to current. Copies of birth records can be obtained from any Local Registrar. Additional copies of the birth record when ordered at the same time are \$19.00. Death records on file from January 1908 to current. Copies of earlier records may be obtained from Local Registrar in county where event occurred.

Personal check or money order should be made payable to Minnesota Department of Health. To verify current fees, the telephone number is (651) 201-5970. This is a recorded message. Information on how to obtain certified copies is also available via the Internet at <http://www.health.state.mn.us>. For any questions in regards to obtaining a certified copy, the telephone number is (651) 201-5980. An application and credit card information can also be faxed to (651) 201-5980.

MISSISSIPPI

Birth and Death \$15.00

Mississippi Vital Records
State Department of Health
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215-1700

State office has records since November 1, 1912. Additional copies of same record ordered at the same time are \$5.00 each. Personal check, bank or postal money order or bank cashier's check are accepted and should be made payable to Mississippi State Department of Health. A copy of a valid photo ID for the applicant is required.

To verify current fees, the telephone number is (601) 576-7981. A recorded message may be reached on (601) 576-7450. Information on how to obtain certified copies is also available via the Internet at <http://www.msdh.state.ms.us>.

MISSOURI

Birth Death \$15.00 \$13.00

Missouri Department of Health
and Senior Services
Bureau of Vital Records
930 Wildwood
P.O. Box 570
Jefferson City, MO 65102-0570

State office has records since January 1910. Certified copies of most Missouri birth and death records are also available from local county health department or the St. Louis City or Kansas City Health Departments. For details, please contact these offices directly. If event occurred in St.Louis (City), St. Louis County, or Kansas City before 1910, write to the City or County Health Department. Copies of these records are \$13.00 each. Additional copies of the same death record ordered at the same time are \$10.00 each.

Personal check or money order should be made payable to Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services. Please include a legal size self- addressed stamped envelope. To verify current fees on birth and death records, the telephone number is (573) 751-6387. This is a recorded message. Information on how to obtain certified copies is also available via the Internet at <http://www.dhss.mo.gov>.

A valid photo ID is required for walk-in applicants. A signature is required. Notarized requests are required for mail-in orders.

MONTANA

Birth or Death	\$12.00	Office of Vital Statistics MT Dept. of Public Health and Human Services 111 N Sanders, Rm. 6 P.O. Box 4210 Helena, MT 59604
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State office has records since late 1907. Additional copies of the same record requested at the same time are \$5.00.

Applicants MUST provide a clear and readable copy of both sides of their current driver's license or other current government issued identification with signature. If this is not available, the applicant must either provide a clear and readable copy of two other forms of current identification with one having a signature or have their request notarized.

Personal check or money order should be made payable to Montana Vital Records. To verify current fees, the telephone number is 1-(406) 444-2685. Information on how to obtain certified copies is also available via the Internet at <http://www.dphhs.mt.gov>.

NEBRASKA

Birth	Death	\$12.00	\$11.00	Vital Records Office 1033 O Street, Suite 130 P.O. Box 95065	Lin-
				coln, NE 68509-5065	

State office has records since late 1904. If birth or death occurred before then, write the State office for information.

Personal check or money order should be made payable to Vital Records Office. To verify current fees, the telephone number is (402) 471- 2871. This is a recorded message. Information on how to obtain certified copies is also available via the Internet at <http://www.dhhs.ne.gov/publichealth/pages/vitalrecords.aspx>.

All requests must include a photocopy of the requestor's valid government issued photo identification, i.e., valid driver's license, valid State ID card, valid passport, or visa.

NEVADA

Birth or Death \$20.00

Office of Vital Records
4150 Technology Way, Suite 104
Carson City, NV 89706

State office has records since July 1911. For earlier records, write to County Recorder in county where event occurred.

Personal check or money order should be made payable to Office of Vital Records. To verify current fees, the telephone number is (775) 684- 4242. This is a recorded message. Information on how to obtain certified copies is also available via the Internet at <http://health.nv.gov/VS.htm>. The applicant MUST include a copy of a photo ID with the request.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Birth or Death \$15.00

Division of Vital Records
Administration Archives Building
71 South Fruit Street
Concord, NH 03301-2410

State office has records since 1640. Copies of records may be obtained from State office or from City or Town Clerk in place where event occurred or the license was registered. Recent records (birth since 1983, death since 1990, and marriage since 1989) may be obtained from ANY City or Town running the Vital Records Automated software called NHVRIN. Additional copies ordered at the same time are \$10.00 each.

Applicant must submit a written request and a photo ID with signature of the requestor or notarized assignment of access from registrant authorizing non-direct or tangibly related individual access and a self-addressed stamped envelope.

Personal check or money order should be made payable to Treasurer, State of New Hampshire. To verify current fees, the telephone number is (603) 271-4654. This is a recorded message.

Information on how to obtain certified copies is also available via the Internet at <http://www.sos.nh.gov/vitalrecords>.

NEW JERSEY

Birth Death \$25.00

The State Office of Vital Statistics and Registry maintains records from 1913 to present. For older records, please see information for the State Archives at the bottom of the page.

All requests must include a copy of the requestor's valid identification, payment of the appropriate fee and proof of relationship to the individual listed on the vital record, if ordering a certified copy.

The State or local Registrar may issue a certified copy of a vital record only to persons who establish themselves as the subject of the vital record, the subject's parent, legal guardian or legal representative, spouse, child, grandchild or sibling, if of legal age, to a State or Federal agency for official purposes, pursuant to court order or under other emergent circumstances as determined by the Commissioner. All other applicants will be issued a Certification that state the document is not for identification or legal purposes. Additional copies of the same record ordered at the same time are \$2.00 each.

Please visit the New Jersey Vital Statistics website for the most up to date information regarding ordering options and information. The website address is www.state.nj.us/health/vital or call toll-free at 1-866-649-8726.

NEW MEXICO

Birth Death \$10.00 \$5.00

NM Vital Records
P.O. Box 25767 Albuquerque,
NM 87125

State office has records since 1920 and delayed records since 1880.

Personal check or money order should be made payable to NM Vital Records. To verify current fees, the telephone number is 1-866-534-0051. This is a recorded message. Information on how to obtain certified copies is also available via the Internet at <http://www.VitalRecordsNM.org>

NEW YORK (except New York City)

Birth or Death	\$30.00	Certification Unit Vital Records Section, 2nd Fl. 800 North Pearl Street Menands, NY 12204
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State office has records since 1880. For records before 1914 in Albany, Buffalo, and Yonkers, or before 1880 in any other city, write to Registrar of Vital Statistics in city where event occurred. For the rest of the State, except New York City, write to State office.

Personal check or money order should be made payable to New York State Department of Health. Payment of mail order copies submitted from foreign countries must be made by a check drawn on a United States bank or by an international money order. To verify current fees, the telephone number is 1-855-322-1022. This is a recorded message. Information on how to obtain certified copies is also available via the Internet at <http://www.health.state.ny.us>.

For all types of State and local issued copies, the applicant is required to provide government issued photo identification.

NEW YORK CITY

Birth or Death	\$15.00	NYC Health Department Office of Vital Records 125 Worth St., CN4, Rm. 133 New York, NY 10013
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Office has birth and death records for people who were born and/or died in the five boroughs of New York City: Brooklyn, the Bronx, Manhattan, Queens, or Staten Island. Birth records issued before 1910 and death records issued before 1949 must be ordered through the Municipal Archives. For more information please visit <http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/services/vr.shtml> or write to Department of Records and Information Services, 31 Chambers Street, New York, NY 10007.

Additional information on ordering and correcting NYC birth and death records can be found by visiting <http://www.nyc.gov/vitalrecords> or calling 311(or 212-639-9675 outside New York City).government issued photo identification.

NORTH CAROLINA

Birth or Death \$24.00

NC Vital Records
1903 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1903

The State office has birth records beginning with October 1913 and death records beginning with January 1, 1930. Business or certified check or money order should be made payable to NC Vital Records. To verify current fees and access additional information on how to obtain copies of vital records, the telephone number is (919) 733-3000 or visit the North Carolina Vital Records website. The cost of each additional copy of the same record ordered at the same time is \$15.00.

A copy of a valid photo ID with a signature is required of the applicant for in-person requests. The Register of Deeds in the county where the birth or death occurred can provide copies of birth and death certificates upon request.

NORTH DAKOTA

Birth Death \$7.00 \$5.00

ND Dept. of Health
Division of Vital Records
600 E. Boulevard Ave. Dept. 301
Bismarck, ND 58505-0200

State office has some birth records since 1870 and some death records since July 1893. Birth years from 1870 to 1920 are incomplete. Death years from 1894 to 1920 are incomplete. Additional copies of birth records are \$4.00 each and death records are \$2.00 each. Copies are generally processed in 5-7 working days after request is received.

Personal check or money order should be made payable to ND Department of Health. To verify current fees, the telephone number is (701) 328- 2360. This is an automated attendant with a recorded message. Information on how to obtain certified copies is also available via the Internet at <http://www.ndhealth.gov/vital/birth.htm>. The applicant must submit a photocopy of a government issued ID with their request.

NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

Birth	Death	\$20.00	\$15.00	Commonwealth Healthcare Corp. Vital Statistics Office P.O. Box 500409 Saipan, MP 96950
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Office has records for birth and death since 1946. Records from 1946 to 1950 are incomplete. Money order or bank cashier's check should be made payable to Commonwealth Healthcare Corporation. To verify current fees, call (670) 236-8717 or (670) 236-8702. E-mail address is info@vs-cnmi.org.

OHIO

Birth or Death	\$21.50	Vital Statistics Ohio Department of Health P.O. Box 15098 Columbus, OH 43215-0098
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State office has birth records since December 20, 1908 and death records since January 1, 1954. For earlier birth and death records, write to the Probate Court in the county where the event occurred.

Death records that occurred December 20, 1908- December 31, 1954, can be obtained from the Ohio Historical Society, Archives Library Division, 1982 Velma Avenue, Columbus, OH 43211-2497. A searchable index to records from 1913 to 1944 is also available via the Internet at <http://www.odh.ohio.gov/vs>.

Personal check or money order should be made payable to Treasury, State of Ohio. To verify current fees, the telephone number is (614) 466- 2531. This is a recorded message. Information on how to obtain certified copies is also available via the Internet at <http://www.odh.ohio.gov/vs>

OKLAHOMA

Birth or Death	\$15.00	Vital Records Service State Department of Health 1000 Northeast 10th Street Oklahoma City, OK 73117
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State office has records since October 1908. Personal check or money order should be made payable to Vital Records Service. To verify current fees, the telephone number is (405) 271-4040. This will be a recorded message. Information on how to obtain certified

copies, eligibility requirements, and a list of acceptable IDs are also available via the Internet at <http://vr.health.ok.gov/>. A copy of a current legal photo ID from the applicant is required, as well as a completed application and appropriate fees.

Commemorative heirloom certificates are also available: cost \$35.00 and includes one (1) certified copy. Detailed description of the heirloom certificate is available at <http://vr.health.ok.gov/>.

OREGON

Birth or Death	\$20.00	Oregon Vital Records
Heirloom Birth	\$45.00	P.O. Box 14050
(Presentation-style calligraphy certificate suitable for framing.)		Portland, OR 97293-0050

State vital records office has birth and death records starting from 1903. Oregon State Archives has birth records for the City of Portland from 1864 to 1902 and statewide delayed birth records from 1845 to 1902; City of Portland death records from 1862 to 1902 and statewide death records from 1903 to 1955.

Additional copies of the same record ordered at the same time are \$15.00 each. Personal check or money order should be made payable to OHA/Vital Records. To verify current fees, the telephone number is (971) 673-1190. This is a recorded message. Information on how to obtain certified copies is also available via the Internet at <http://healthoregon.org/chs>.

PENNSYLVANIA

Birth	Death	\$10.00	\$9.00	Division of Vital Records
				ATTN: Birth Unit
				Or, ATTN: Death Unit
				101 South Mercer Street Rm. 401
				P.O. Box 1528
				New Castle, PA 16103

State office has records since January 1906.

All requests must be submitted on an application form, which requires the signature of the individual requesting the certificate and a legible copy of his/her valid government issued photo ID that verifies name and mailing address of the individual requesting the certificate. Application forms, eligibility requirements, fees, and additional information, including how to apply online or by fax with a credit card are available via the Internet <http://www.health.state.pa.us/vitalrecords>. The telephone number is (724) 656-3100.

This is a recorded message. Personal check or money order should be made payable to Vital Records.

Pennsylvania birth or deaths certificates prior to 1906 can be accessed through the courthouse in the county where the person was born or died. A list of court houses is available via the Internet at <http://www.health.state.pa.us/vitalrecords>.

PUERTO RICO

Birth or Death \$5.00

\$4.00 each additional copy requested on the same application.

Registrants over 60 years of age and Veterans of the United States Armed Forces can obtain copies of their birth records free of charge.

Maximum three (3) copies per registrant per year. Beneficiaries of a Veteran of the United States Armed Forces can obtain copies of their death records free of charge (widow or children under 21 years of age).

All mail in applications must be sent to:

Department of Health
Demographic Registry
P.O. Box 11854
Fernández Juncos Station
San Juan, PR 00910

If using an Express Service (FedEx, UPS, DHL, USPS Express or Priority Mail, applications must be sent to the following PHYSICAL ADDRESS:

Department of Health
Demographic Registry
414 Barbosa Ave. Lincoln Building
San Juan, PR 00925

The Central Office of the Demographic Registry has records pertaining to all citizens born or deceased as of June 22, 1931. Copies of earlier records may be obtained by writing to the Local Registrar's Office in the municipality where the event occurred. Payment method is via money orders, which should be made payable to the Secretary of Treasury. Neither cash, personal nor bank checks are accepted. To verify the current fees, the telephone number is 787-765-2929 Ext. 6131.

All applications must be accompanied by a legible photocopy of a valid form of identification (driver's license, Passport, or a government emitted ID). Veterans must submit a copy of their DD214 or Veterans Affairs Identification card to receive benefits. Applicants must be an interested party established by law, which are: the proper registrant, mother/father, children over 18 years of age, legal custodian, legal representatives, or heirs if existent.

Additional copies ordered at the same time by the same person are \$4.00 each. Information on how to obtain certified copies is also available via the Internet at <http://www.prfaa.com/services.asp?id=44>. Money order should be made payable to Secretary of the Treasury. Personal checks are not accepted. To verify current fees, the telephone number is (787) 767-9120.

RHODE ISLAND

Birth or Death \$20.00
Pre-Adoption Non-Certified Birth \$20.00

RI Department of Health
Office of Vital Records Room 101
3 Capitol Hill
Providence, RI 02908-5097

State office keeps birth and marriage/civil union records for 100 years and keeps death records for 50 years. In general, copies can be obtained from the State office, the city/town clerk where the event occurred or the city of residence at the time of the occurrence. Additional copies of the same record ordered at the same time are \$15.00 each. Information for city/town addresses is available via the Internet at:

<http://www.health.ri.gov/chic/vital/clerks.php>. For earlier records, write to the city/town clerk where the event occurred or to the Rhode Island State Archives, 337 Westminster Street, Providence, RI 02903.

Personal check or money order should be made payable to Rhode Island General Treasurer. To verify current fees after office hours, the telephone number is (401) 222-2811. To verify current fees and general information during office hours, please call the Health Hot Line at (401) 222-5960. Information on how to obtain certified copies is also available via the Internet at <http://www.health.ri.gov>.

All requests must be accompanied by a photocopy of the applicant's valid government-issued picture identification, e.g., driver's license. In lieu of a valid government-issued picture identification, two pieces of mail are accepted showing the correct name and address of the individual requesting the record.

In June, 2011 the State of Rhode Island passed a law allowing adult adoptees born in Rhode Island access to a non-certified copy of their unaltered, original birth certificate. If

you are an adoptee who was born in Rhode Island and you are age 25 or older, you can request a non-certified copy of your original, pre-adoption birth record from the State Office of Vital Records. According to state law, we can only release your record to you, the adoptee. Relatives cannot request copies of your record on your behalf. Please visit the web-site at www.health.ri.gov under Adult Adoptees.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Birth or Death	\$12.00	Office of Vital Records SCDHEC 2600 Bull Street Columbia, SC 29201
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State office has records since January 1915. Additional copies of the same birth records ordered at the same time of certification are \$3.00 each. Acceptable method of payment is a money order or cashier's check made payable to SCDHEC- Vital Records. To verify current fees, the telephone number is (803) 898-3630. Information on how to obtain certified copies is also available via the Internet at <http://www.scdhec.net/vr>. Anyone requesting a vital record must submit a photocopy of their valid picture identification.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Birth or Death	\$15.00	Vital Records State Department of Health 207 E Missouri Ave, Ste 1-A Pierre, SD 57501
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State office has records filed after July 1905. Anyone requesting a vital record must submit a photocopy of their identification. Personal check or money order should be made payable to South Dakota Department of Health. To verify current fees, the telephone number is (605) 773-4961. Information on how to obtain certified copies is also available via the Internet at <http://vitalrecords.sd.gov>.

Mail-in applicants must send in a clear copy of a government- issued photo ID OR have their signature notarized.

TENNESSEE

Birth (long form)	\$15.00
Birth (short form)	\$8.00
Death	\$7.00

Tennessee Vital Records
Central Services Building
4215th Avenue
North Nashville, TN 37243

State office has birth records for entire State since January 1914, for Nashville since June 1881, for Knoxville since July 1881, and for Chattanooga since January 1882. Birth enumeration records by school district are available for July 1908 through June 1912. Birth records more than 100 years old are maintained by Tennessee Library and Archives, Archives Division, Nashville, Tennessee 37243-0312. Additional copies of the same birth, marriage, or divorce record requested at the same time are \$5.00 each.

If the birth has been amended by adding the father with a Voluntary Acknowledgement Of Paternity (VAOP), a certified copy of the VAOP may be ordered if a \$15 long form birth certificate is ordered at the same time. The cost of the certified VAOP is an additional \$5.00.

Vital Records office keeps death records for 50 years; older records are maintained by Tennessee Library and Archives, Archives Division, Nashville, Tennessee 37243-0312.

Personal check or money order should be made payable to Tennessee Vital Records. To verify current fees, the telephone number is (615) 741-1763. Information on how to obtain certified copies is also available via the Internet at <http://health.state.tn.us/vr/>. A photocopy of a valid government- issued form of identification which includes the requestor's signature, usually a driver's license, must accompany the request.

TEXAS

Birth	Death	\$22.00	\$20.00
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Texas Vital Records
Dept. of State Health Services
P.O. Box 12040
Austin, TX 78711-2040

State office has birth and death records since 1903. Additional copies of the birth record ordered at same time are \$22.00 each. Additional copies of the death record ordered at the same time are \$3.00 each.

Request for certified copies of birth and death certificates can be made via the internet, with a credit card, through Texas.gov. An Expedited Application for Birth and Death

Record (see Form VS142.21.pdf) can also be completed and sent by an overnight service or by USPS Express Mail, with a check or money order, to the address on the application. Most Texas.gov and Expedited mail requests will be processed within 10 to 15 business days.

Mail-in requests must be made by personal check or money order made payable to DSHS. To verify current fees, the telephone number is (512) 776- 7111. This is a recorded message. Information on how to obtain certified copies is also available via the Internet at <http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/vs>.

UTAH

Birth Death \$18.00 \$16.00

Office of Vital Records and Statistics
Utah Department of Health
288 North 1460 West
P.O. Box 141012
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-1012

State office has records since 1905. Identification is now required for the purchase of a Utah Birth Certificate. Mailed request must include an enlarged and easily identifiable photocopy of the back and front of your identification. If no proofs are enclosed, your application will be returned. For a list of acceptable identification see our website at <http://www.health.utah.gov/vitalrecords>. Additional copies, when requested at the same time, are \$8.00 each.

Personal check or money order should be made payable to Vital Records. To verify current fees, the telephone number is (801) 538-6105. This is a recorded message. Information on how to obtain certified copies is also available via the Internet at <http://www.health.utah.gov/vitalrecords>.

VERMONT

Birth or Death \$10.00

VT Department of Health
Vital Records Section
P. O. Box 70
108 Cherry Street
Burlington, VT 05402-0070

State office has records for the most recent five years. Personal check or money order should be made payable to Vermont Department of Health. To verify current fees, the telephone number is (802) 863-7275. This is a recorded message. Information on how

to obtain certified copies is also available via the Internet at
http://www.healthvermont.gov/research/records/obtain_record.aspx.

Birth or Death \$10.00 VT State Archives and Records Administration
Office of the Secretary
1078 US Route 2, Middlesex
Montpelier, VT 05633-7701

Records more than five years old (as early as 1909). Personal check or money order should be made payable to Vermont Secretary of State. To verify current fees, the telephone number is (802) 828-3286. Information on how to obtain certified copies is also available at: <http://vermont-archives.org/certifications/>.

VIRGINIA

Birth or Death \$12.00 Division of Vital Records
P.O. Box 1000
Richmond, VA 23218-1000

State office has records from January 1853 to December 1896 and since June 14, 1912. Personal check or money order should be made payable to State Health Department. To verify current fees, the telephone number is (804) 662-6200. This is a recorded message. Information on how to obtain certified copies is also available via the Internet at <http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/>. Anyone requesting a vital record must submit a photocopy of their identification.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Birth or Death **St. Croix** \$15.00 (Mail request) \$12.00 (In person)

Department of Health Vital Statistics
Charles Harwood Memorial Hospital
St. Croix, VI 00820

Registrar has birth and death records on file since 1840.

St. Thomas and St. John \$15.00 (Mail request) \$12.00 (In person)

Department of Health Vital Statistics
Knud Hansen Complex
St. Thomas, VI 00802

Registrar has birth records on file since July 1906 and death records since January 1906.

WASHINGTON

Birth or Death \$20.00
Heirloom Birth \$40.00

Department of Health
Center for Health Statistics
P.O. Box 47814
Olympia, WA 98504-7814

Must have exact information for births. State office has birth records since July 1907 to present. For King, Pierce, and Spokane counties copies may also be obtained from county health departments. County Auditor of county of birth has registered births prior to July 1907. State office has death records from July 1, 1907 to 2 months before present date.

Personal check or money order should be made payable to Department of Health. To verify current fees, the telephone number is (360) 236- 4300. Information on how to obtain certified copies is also available at <http://www.doh.wa.gov>.

WEST VIRGINIA

Birth or Death \$12.00

Vital Registration Office Room 165
350 Capitol Street
Charleston, WV 25301-3701

State office has records since January 1917. For earlier records, write to Clerk of County Court in county where event occurred. Personal check or money order should be made payable to Vital Registration. To verify current fees, the telephone number is (304) 558-2931. Information on how to obtain certified copies is also available via the Internet at <http://www.wvdhhr.org>.

WISCONSIN

Birth or Death \$20.00

WI Vital Records Office
1 West Wilson Street
P.O. Box 309
Madison, WI 53701-0309

State Office has scattered records earlier than 1857. Records before October 1, 1907, are very incomplete. Additional copies of the same record ordered at the same time are \$3.00 each. Customers should use a state birth or death certificate application form to apply. A copy of a valid photo ID and a signature is required of the applicant.

Personal check or money order should be made payable to State of Wisconsin Vital Records. A stamped, self-addressed business size (#10) envelope should be included with the request.

Information on how to obtain certified copies including application forms is available via the Internet at <http://www.dhfs.state.wi.us/vitalrecords>.

WYOMING

Birth Death \$13.00 \$10.00

Vital Statistics Services
Hathaway Building
Cheyenne, WY 82002

State office has birth records since 1909. After 100 years birth records are available through WY State Archives. WY Vital Records Office is covered entity under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA)

Death records more than 50 years old should be obtained from the Wyoming State Archives at (307) 777-7826 or WyArchive@state.wy.us.

Personal check or money order should be made payable to Vital Records Services. A personal check is accepted only if personalized with the name of current address of individual signing the request. To verify current fees, the telephone number is (307) 777-7591. Information on how to obtain certified copies is also available via the Internet at <http://www.health.wyo.gov>.

A legible photocopy of a current state issued ID or passport is required which bears the signature of the applicant. ID with no expiration date is not accepted unless recently issued and additional proof of identification may be requested.

Foreign, High-seas, or Panama Canal Zone Births, Deaths, and Certificates of Citizenship

Birth records of persons born in foreign countries who are U.S. citizens at birth

The birth of a child abroad to U.S. citizen parent(s) should be reported to the nearest U.S. Consulate or Embassy as soon after the birth as possible. To do this, the child's parent or legal guardian should file an Application for Consular Report of Birth Abroad of a Citizen of the United States of America (Form DS-2029). This form may also be used to apply for a Social Security Number for the child. A \$100.00 fee is charged for reporting the birth. **See Department of State link for more information:**

http://travel.state.gov/law/family_issues/birth/birth_593.html

The application must be supported by evidence to establish the child's U.S. citizenship. Usually, the following documents are needed:

1. the child's foreign birth certificate;
2. evidence of the U.S. citizenship of the parent(s) such as a certified copy of a birth certificate, U.S. passport, or Certificate of Naturalization or Citizenship;
3. evidence of the parents' marriage, if applicable; and
4. affidavit(s) of the physical presence of the parent(s) in the United States.

Each document should be certified as a true copy of the original by the registrar of the office that issued the document. Other documents may be needed in some cases. Contact the nearest U.S. Embassy or Consulate for details on what evidence is needed.

When the application is approved, a Consular Report of Birth Abroad of a Citizen of the United States of America (Form FS-240) is given to the applicant. This document, known as the Consular Report of Birth, has the same value as proof of citizenship as the Certificate of Citizenship issued by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

A Consular Report of Birth can be prepared only at a U.S. Embassy or Consulate overseas, and only if the person who is the subject of the report is under 18 years of age when the application is made. A person residing abroad who is now 18 years of age or over, and whose claim to U.S. citizenship has never been documented, should contact the nearest U.S. Embassy or Consulate for assistance in registering as a U.S. citizen.

The Consular Report of Birth documents are issued only to the subject of the Consular Report of Birth, the subject's parents or legal guardian, or a person who submits written authorization from the subject.

To request copies of the DS-1365 (No longer issue the DS 1350) or a replacement FS-240, write to:

Department of State
Passport Vital Records
Section 1150 Passport
Services PL
6th Floor
Dulles, VA 20189-1150

Please include the following items:

1. the full name of the child at birth (and any adoptive name);
2. the date and place of birth;
3. the names of the parents;
4. the serial number of the FS-240 (if the FS-240 was issued after November 1, 1990);
5. any available passport information;
6. the signature of the requestor and the requestor's relationship to the subject;
7. a check or money order for \$50.00 for the FS-240, DS-1350 (we no longer issue the DS 1350) and \$20.00 for each additional issued at the same time per document requested, made payable to the U.S. Department of State. Do Not Send Cash and
8. To obtain a Consular Report of Birth in a new name, send a written request and fees as noted above, the original (or replacement) Consular Report of Birth, or if not available, a notarized affidavit about its whereabouts. Also, send a certified copy of the court order or final adoption decree which identifies the child and shows the change of name with the request. If the name has been changed informally, submit public records and affidavits that show the change of name. .

Birth records of alien children adopted by U.S. citizens

Birth certifications for alien children adopted by U.S. citizens and lawfully admitted to the United States may be obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) if the birth information is on file. (Address can be found in a telephone directory.) To obtain the birth data, it is necessary to provide the Immigration Office with proof of adoption or legitimization.

Certificate of citizenship

Persons who were born abroad and later naturalized as U.S. citizens or who were born in a foreign country to a U.S. citizen (parent or parents) may apply for a Certificate of Citizenship pursuant to the provisions of Section 341 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. Application can be made for this document in the United States at the nearest office of the Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services in the Department of Homeland Security. Upon approval, a Certification of Citizenship will be issued for the person if proof of citizenship is submitted and the person is within the United States. The decision whether to apply for a Certificate of Citizenship is optional; its possession is not mandatory because a valid U.S. passport or a Form FS-240 has the same evidentiary status.

Death and marriage records of U.S. citizens that occurred in a foreign country

The death of a U.S. citizen in a foreign country may be reported to the nearest U.S. consular office. If reported, and a copy of the local death certificate and evidence of U.S. citizenship are presented, the consul prepares the official *Report of the Death of an American Citizen Abroad* (Form DS-2060, formerly OF- 180). A copy of the Report of Death is then filed permanently in the U.S. Department of State (see exceptions below).

To obtain a copy of a report filed in 1975 or after, write to Passport Services, Vital Records Section, U.S. Department of State, 1111 19th Street NW, Suite 510, Washington, DC 20036. The fee for a copy is \$50.00 per document. Please include a notarized request to include picture ID. Fee may be subject to change.

Reports of Death filed before 1975 are maintained by the National Archives and Records Service, Diplomatic Records Branch, Washington, DC 20408. Requests for such records should be sent directly to that office.

Reports of deaths of persons serving in the Armed Forces of the United States (Army, Navy, Marines, Air Force, or Coast Guard) or civilian employees of the Department of Defense are not maintained by the U.S. Department of State. In these cases, requests for copies of records should be sent to the National Personnel Records Center (Military Personnel Records), 9700 Page Ave., St. Louis, Missouri 63132-5100.

Records of birth and death occurring on vessels or aircraft on the high seas

When a birth or death occurs on the high seas, whether in an aircraft or on a vessel, the record is usually filed at the next port of call.

1. If the vessel or aircraft docked or landed at a foreign port, requests for copies of the record may be made to the U.S. Department of State, Washington, DC 20036.
2. If the first port of entry was in the United States, write to the registration authority in the city where the vessel or aircraft docked or landed in the United States.
3. If the vessel was of U.S. registry, contact the local authorities at the port of entry and/or search the vessel logs at the U.S. Coast Guard Facility at the vessel's final port of call for that voyage.

Records maintained by foreign Countries

Most, but not all, foreign countries record births and deaths. It is not possible to list in this publication all foreign vital records offices, the charges they make for copies of records, or the information they may require to locate a record. However, most foreign countries will provide certifications of births and deaths occurring within their boundaries.

Persons who need a copy of a foreign birth or death record should contact the Embassy or the nearest Consulate in the U.S. of the country in which the death occurred. Addresses and telephone numbers for these offices are listed in the U.S. Department of State Publication 7846, *Foreign Consular Offices in the United States*, which is available in many local libraries. Copies of this publication may also be purchased from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

If the Embassy or Consulate is unable to provide assistance, U.S. citizens may obtain assistance by writing to the Office of Overseas Citizens Services, U.S. Department of State, Washington, DC 20520- 4818. Aliens residing in the United States may be able to obtain assistance through the Embassy or Consulate of their country of nationality.

Records of birth, death, or marriage in the Panama Canal Zone for U.S. citizens and foreign nationals

From 1904 until September 30, 1979, the Canal Zone Government registered all civil acts of birth, death and marriage in the Canal Zone for U.S. citizens and foreign nationals. Since 1979, the Panama Canal Commission has issued certified copies of these documents in response to requests from the public. On December 31, 1999, the Panama Canal Commis-

sion ceased to exist. On December 1, 1999, those records were transferred to Passport Services in the U.S. Department of State, which will provide the certification service just as it does for similar records issued by U.S. Embassies and Consulates abroad.

To request copies, write to:

Department of State
Passport Vital Records Section
1150 Passport Services PL
6th Floor
Dulles, VA 20189-1150

Please include the following items for birth, death, or marriage:

1. the full name of subject at the time of event;
2. month, day and year of event;
3. place of event (city and country);
4. parents' names, date and place of birth, and nationality for birth record;
5. any available U.S. passport information;
6. signature of the requestor, parent or guardian, or legal representative;
7. requestor addresses and telephone number;
8. a check or money order for \$50.00 for each copy made payable to U.S. Department of State. Remittance must be payable in U.S. dollars through a U.S. bank. Do not send cash.

STATE-BY-STATE REQUIREMENTS FOR DRIVER'S LICENSES AND NON-DRIVER I.D. CARDS

ALABAMA

In order to be issued a STAR ID, applicants must verify their IDENTITY and DATE OF BIRTH by providing one of the following documents*:

1. Valid, unexpired United States Passport
2. Certified Birth Certificate
3. Consular Report of Birth Abroad (Form FS-240, DS-1350, or FS-545)
4. Valid, unexpired Permanent Resident Card (Form I-551) issued by Department of Homeland Security (DHS) or Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)
5. Unexpired employment authorization document (EAD) issued by DHS (Form I-766 or Form I-688B)
6. Unexpired Foreign Passport with a valid, unexpired U.S. Visa affixed, accompanied by the approved I-94 form documenting the applicant's most recent admittance into the United States.
7. Certificate of Naturalization issued by DHS (Form N-550 or N-570)
8. Certificate of Citizenship issued by DHS (Form N-560 or N-561)
9. A REAL-ID compliant Driver License or Non-Driver Identification Card

**If the applicant's name has changed from that displayed on the document produced (marriage, adoption, court order, etc.), official documents verifying this change will be required.*

Applicants must verify their SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS by providing one of the following documents:

1. Social Security card
2. A certified letter (on letterhead) from the Social Security Administration stating the person's name and Social Security Number
3. United States Military Identification Card
4. United States Military Form DD 214
5. Medicare/Medicaid Identification Card (if Social Security Number is followed by the letter A)
6. W-2 Tax Form

Applicants must verify their address of principal RESIDENCE by providing any two of the following documents:

1. Voter Registration Card
2. Residential Mortgage Contract
3. Current Lease or Rental agreement for housing
4. Proof of payment of residential property tax (Homestead)
5. Previous year tax returns bearing applicants address
6. Vehicle registration bearing applicants name and address
7. Utility bill (Water, Gas, or Electric) less than 90 days old
8. Any State or Federal Court documents indicating residence address
9. School enrollment documentation
10. Defense Department Form 214 (Report of Separation)
11. Sex offender registration documents
12. Current Homeowners insurance policy with name and address
13. Social Security benefits statements/summary mailed to physical address
14. U.S. or State Government check or other document mailed to applicants physical address
15. Military Orders documenting duty station and place of residence.

ALASKA

LEGAL NAME & DATE OF BIRTH (Primary Document)

The following documents are acceptable for proving legal name and date of birth. If your legal name is different than what is printed on your birth certificate, you will need to bring in the document(s) that provide proof of the name change, unless you have previously obtained an Alaska learner's permit or Alaska State ID card in your current name.

- An original or certified copy of a U.S. birth certificate.
- Passport issued by the United States or Canada. Must be current. Military or “no fee” passports are only valid for use when used abroad for military purposes and not valid for this purpose.
- An Alaska learner's permit or Alaska State Identification card.
- Military Identification for active duty, retiree or reservist.
- Certificate of Citizenship, Naturalization or Birth Abroad.
- Passport issued from another country, with appropriate immigration documents.

NAME CHANGE

The document provided must be an original or certified copy of the original issued by a government agency.

- U.S. Passport (Must be current)(military or “no fee” passports are only valid for use when used abroad for military purposes and not valid for this purpose)
- Amended birth certificate
- Certified adoption papers, marriage certificate, court order or divorce decree
- Certificate of Dissolution, Divorce or Annulment
- Certificate of Naturalization
- Certificate of Name Change

SOCIAL SECURITY CARD

- An applicant must present the applicant's valid social security card for verification of the applicant's social security number or
- other valid documents issued by the United States Social Security Administration or the United States Department of Treasury, Internal Revenue Service that contain both the applicant's name and social security number.

Note: If a number has been assigned to you, it is **required** on the application. According to the Social Security Administration (SSA) it is not illegal to laminate your card. Laminated cards make it difficult, if not impossible; to detect important security features. The DMV will NOT accept cards that have been laminated due to the possibility of fraud. The SSA has never issued a metal or plastic card, therefore these cards are not considered original and will not be accepted.

ARKANSAS

All applicants for an Arkansas driver's license or identification card must provide a verifiable Social Security Number (SSN) when making application. Applicants who are not eligible for a SSN must sign an affidavit stating they do not have a SSN. The name you request for the driver's license or ID card must match your name with the Social Security Administration.

All new applicants for an Arkansas driver's license or identification card are required to provide proof of legal presence in the United States as well as proof of identity. To prove legal presence in the United States one of the following documents must be shown:

- U.S. Passport/U.S. Passport Card
- U.S. Birth Certificate
- U.S. Visa
- Photo Document from DHS -
(Department of Homeland Security, Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration) (No Border Crosser)
- Photo Military/Military Dependent ID
- Armed Forces Discharge Papers
- Naturalization Certificate

If your name is different from what is on the Birth Certificate, you will need to bring a document which changes name, Marriage License, Divorce Decree, specifically stating that you may change your name, or a court order for name change.

For proof-of-identity to obtain driver's license or ID card, each applicant must show either:

- Two (2) primary documents, or
- One (1) primary document and one (1) secondary document.

PRIMARY DOCUMENTS

- Photo Driver License (cannot be expired more than thirty-one (31) days)
- Certificate of Birth (US only) Must be original or certified copy, have a raised seal and be issued by the
Bureau of Vital Statistics or State Board of Health.
- INS Documents, as follows:
Certificate of Naturalization (N-550, N-570, or N-578).
Certificate of Citizenship (N-560, N-561, or N-645).
Resident Alien Card (I-151, I-551, AR-3, AR-3A, or AR-103).
- Court Order:
Must contain full name, date of birth and court seal.
Examples include adoption document, name change document, or gender change document.
Does not include abstract of criminal or civil conviction.
- Military ID with photograph.
- Military Dependent ID with photograph.
- Valid Passport. If foreign, appropriate INS document is also required.
- Armed Forces Discharge Papers.

SECONDARY DOCUMENTS

- Photo Work/School ID
- Vehicle Registration/Title
- Bureau of Indian Affairs Card/Indian Treaty Card
(Tribal ID Card is NOT acceptable)
- Court Order (date of birth not present)
- Health Insurance Card
(Blue Cross/Blue Shield, Kaiser, HMO, etc. which has been in effect at least five (5) years.)
- IRS/State Tax Forms (W-2 NOT acceptable)
- Marriage Certificate/License

- Parent/Guardian Affidavit
Parent/guardian must appear in person, prove his/her identity, and submit a certified/notarized affidavit regarding the child's identity. Applies only to minors.
 - Concealed Handgun License
 - Pilot's License
 - Certified School Record/Transcript
 - Prison Release Document
 - Court Records
 - Photo Work/School ID
-

ARIZONA

IDENTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

- You need at least two documents listed below, and one must have a clear photo of you.
- OR three documents below with no photo
- One must be listed under the Primary column below
- All must be originals or certified copies, in English, certified by the issuing agency
- If your current legal name is different from your primary document, you must show legal proof of name change, such as a marriage certificate, divorce decree, or court order. You must first change your name with the Social Security Administration.
- You are required to provide your Social Security Number to verify your identity, and to comply with state and federal child support enforcement laws. It will not be used as your driver license or ID card number.

PRIMARY (must include date of birth)

- Enhanced Driver License or Enhanced ID Card issued by any state in the US
- Birth certificate issued by any state, territory, or possession of the US (Hospital records, abstracts not acceptable)
- Delayed birth certificate issued by any state, territory, or possession of the US
- US Certificate of Birth Abroad (FS-240, 545 or DS1350)
- US Passport or Passport Card
- Arizona ID Card
- Tribal Certificate of Indian blood
- Tribal or Bureau of Indian Affairs Affidavit of Birth
- Foreign Passport with US Visa or Visa Waiver I-94W (Green)or Admission Stamp (classes WB & WT eligible for ID card only)
- I-94 Form presented without passport. If without photo, must also provide other acceptable form of state ID
- Permanent Resident Card/Resident Alien Card, I-551
- USCIS Employment Authorization Card
- Refugee Travel Document I-571
- US Certificate of Naturalization
- US Certificate of Citizenship
- US Military DD-214
- US Military ID Card (active duty, reserve, and retired)
- Record of a previous Arizona driver license, ID card, or instruction permit
- Affidavit of Identification (with photo and within 15 days of issue) from Arizona Dept. of Corrections
- Released Offender ID (with photo) from Arizona Dept. of Corrections

- ALPHA Program/Community Re-Entry ID from Maricopa County Sheriff's Office
- Affidavit of Identification (with photo and within 15 days of issue) from Maricopa County Adult Probation Dept.

SECONDARY (does not have to include date of birth)

- Driver license, ID card, or instruction permit issued by any state, territory, or possession of the US
- Arizona certificate of birth (Foreign Born)
- Social Security Card
- US military dependent ID card
- US armed forces driver license
- US Dept. Of Veterans Affairs card
- US Dept. Of Justice inmate ID card
- Motor vehicle record of clearance letter (within 30 days of issue)
- Legal guardian certificate
- Selective service card
- W-2 form
- Concealed weapons permit
- Medical insurance ID card (including AHCCCS ID card)
- Professional license
- Bank card
- Credit card
- Employee ID badge (with photo)
- School ID (with photo)
- Marriage certificate issued by any state, territory, or possession of the US
- Certified letter of identification for a ward of the court, issued by a court or government agency in the US
- Decrees from Court of Record: Adoption, Bankruptcy, Divorce, Emancipation, Legal Guardian, Name Change

CALIFORNIA

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER (SSN) REQUIREMENT

The Social Security Act allows any state to use the SSN to establish the identification of an individual. The California Vehicle Code requires the collection of the social security number. All applicants must submit to DMV their social security number. Evidence of your social security number is required only on applications for an original commercial driver license and any request to correct a SSN that is already on the driver record data base, regardless of the class. The SSN is considered confidential and will not appear on the photo license or be encoded on the magnetic stripe. Any documents that the department is authorized to release to the public will have the SSN masked. The SSN is electronically verified with Social Security Administration while you are in the DMV office for all DL/ID card transactions, if it has not already been verified. The only documents acceptable for SSN verification are originals of the following:

- Social Security Card (cannot be laminated)
- Medicare card
- U.S. Armed Forces Identification Cards:
 - Active-DD 2
 - Retired-DD 2
 - Reserved-DD 2
 - Dependent-DD 173
- Military separation document-DD 214

Exception to the SSN requirement: If you are legally present in the US, but ineligible for an SSN, you are exempt from SSN requirements. However, you must still provide an acceptable birth date/legal presence document for any DL/ID card application **OR** provide a valid SSN.

TRUE FULL NAME

Your true full name appears on your BD/LP document. If you change your name, then you must provide one of the following documents to verify your name change:

- Adoption documents that contain the legal name as a result of the adoption.
- A name change document that contains the legal name both before and after the name change.
- Marriage certificate (issued from a local or state Office of Vital Statistics).
- A certificate, declaration, or registration document verifying the formation of a domestic partnership.
- Dissolution of marriage document that contains the legal name as a result of the court action.

This document must be issued by a government agency within the United States or a foreign jurisdiction that is authorized to issue such documents. The document must be a legible and unaltered original or certified copy with a government seal, stamp, or other official imprint. You will need to surrender your current driver license and/or ID card.

BIRTH DATE VERIFICATION and LEGAL PRESENCE REQUIREMENTS

The issue of identification reliability, integrity, and confidentiality is of prime concern to all citizens. Eligibility for government services, issuance of various licenses, assessment of taxes, the right to vote, etc., are all determined through evaluations based on identification documents. It is critical that identification documents be authenticated and accurate in identifying each individual. The California driver license and ID card have been declared as primary identification documents in this state by the California legislature.

State law requires every applicant for an original California identification (ID) card and driver license to show verification of birth date and proof of legal presence within the United States to help safeguard the accuracy and integrity of departmental documents.

If your current name no longer matches the name on your birth date/legal presence document, see "True Full Name" (above). Only the original or a certified copy of one of the following documents is acceptable:

- US Birth Certificate (certified copy from state or local vital statistics office)
- US Certificate of Birth Abroad or Report of Birth Abroad
- Federal Proof of Indian Blood Degree
- USCIS American Indian Card
- Birth Certificate or passport issued from a US Territory
- US Passport or US Passport Card
- US Military Identification Cards (Active or reserve duty, dependent of a military member, retired member, discharged from service, medical/religious personnel)
- Common Access Card (only if designated as Active military or Active Reserve or Active Selected Reserve)
- Certificate of Naturalization or Citizenship
- Northern Mariana Card
- USCIS US Citizen ID Card
- Permanent Resident Card
- Temporary Resident Identification Card
- Canadian Passport/Birth Certificate
- Non-resident Alien Canadian Border Crossing Card
- Valid foreign passport with a valid Record of Arrival/Departure (form I-94)
- "Processed for I-551" stamped in a valid foreign passport
- Permanent Resident Re-entry Permit
- Refugee travel document
- Certified court order or judgment issued from a court of competent jurisdiction. Must contain name, birth date, place of birth, legal presence status, and judge's signature.
- Certification from California Department of Corrections or California Youth Authority

- Employment Authorization Card
- Valid I-94 stamped "Refugee," "Parole or Parolee," "Asylee," or Section 207, Section 208, Section 209, Section 212d(2), HP or PIP
- Valid I-94 with attached photo stamped "Processed for I-551 temporary evidence of lawful admission for permanent residence"
- Notice of Action (I-797 Approved Petition) – must indicate approved extension of stay or change in status that grants temporary or permanent residency, or indicates that an original, duplicate or renewal Resident Alien card is forthcoming.
- Immigration judge's order granting asylum
- Mexican Border Crossing Card with valid I-94
- U.S. Border Crossing Identification card with valid I-94

COLORADO

To be issued a Colorado **DRIVER'S LICENSE** or **IDENTIFICATION CARD** you must provide enough documentation to prove IDENTITY, AGE, NAME, and LAWFUL PRESENCE. Each document must meet the following minimum requirements:

- Certified originals
- Certified amended original
- True copies certified by the issuing agency
- NOTE: If you **cannot** provide the required documentation, you may request Exceptions Processing. You will need to prove the required elements but with additional or alternative documents.

STAND ALONE DOCUMENTS (Any ONE shows identity, age, name, and lawful presence)

- Colorado license or ID card (expired less than 10 yrs. Image on file)
- US passport (expired less than 10 years)
- Out of state DL or ID (expired less than 1 yr)
- Foreign passport w/photo, US visa, I-94
- Valid military ID/common access card
- Cert. of Naturalization w/photo less than 20 yrs old
- Cert. of Citizenship w/photo less than 20 yrs old
- Valid I-551 verified by SAVE
- Valid EAD/Temporary Resident verified by SAVE

OR, any combination of documents that proves identity, age, name, and lawful presence

LAWFUL PRESENCE DOCUMENTS

- Social Security card verified by SSOLV
- US birth certificate, consular report of birth abroad
- Cert. of Citizenship
- US adoption order w/birth information

NAME, AGE, & IDENTITY DOCUMENTS

- Colorado license or ID card (expired less than 10 yrs, no image on file)
- Out of state DL or ID (expired less than 10 yrs)
- BIA ID card w/photo less than 20 yrs old
- Military ID/CAC (expired less than 10 yrs)
- VA card w/photo
- Parent/Guardian affidavit if under 21
- US school record less than 12 months old

- Colorado Dept of Corrections or Federal Bureau of Prisons ID card

You must also provide your SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER and PROOF OF RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS. Show a hardcopy or electronic copy of one of the following documents to prove your residential address:

- Utility bill
- Credit card statement
- Pay stub or earnings statement
- Rent receipt
- Telephone bill
- Transcript or report card from an accredited school
- Bank statement
- Mortgage document
- Tax document
- Homeowners/renter's insurance policy
- Vehicle registration
- Other items with address that can be reviewed by Driver's License personnel

CONNECTICUT

To obtain a new learner permit, driver license, or ID card, or to obtain a verified driver license or ID card you will need to provide valid/unexpired, original documents, or certified copies. Photocopies, notarized photocopies, and non-certified copies are not acceptable. DMV will scan and store images of all documents. Two (2) forms of the same identification will not be accepted. You must satisfy items 1, 2, 3 and if applicable, 4 and 5:

1. IDENTITY: You must present two (2) forms of identification; at least one of the documents must be from the Primary document list.

PRIMARY document list

US born

- US Birth Certificate or Registration of Birth (Hospital issued not acceptable; foreign place of birth see Non-US Born)
- US Passport or Passport Card

Non-US born

- Foreign Passport w/ supporting documents (See Legal Presence noted below)*
- Certificate of Naturalization*
- Certificate of Citizenship*
- Permanent Resident Card*
- U.S. Consular Report of Birth Abroad (Issued by the Department of State)

FULL LEGAL NAME: By law, the full name shown on the Primary document is your legal name and will be printed on your card. If your name is different than the Primary document, see Name Change Documents section below.

SECONDARY document list

- Out of State US photo driver license
- US Territory or Canadian photo driver license
- Out of State US or Canadian issued photo learner permit

- Connecticut issued non-driver identification card, driver license or learner permit (Your driver license or ID may be required to be surrendered)
- US Military ID or dependent card with photo
- Connecticut State Permit to Carry Pistols or Revolvers
- Military discharge/separation papers (DD-214)
- Court Order: Must contain full name and date of birth (i.e. name change, adoption, marriage or civil union dissolution) Does not include abstract of criminal or civil conviction
- Marriage or Civil Union Certificate (certified copy issued by town/city)
- Pilot's license (issued by the US DOT Federal Aviation Administration)
- Certified school transcript (school photo ID not acceptable)
- Social Security Card (Not laminated or metal. 16 and older must sign)
- CT State Department of Social Services issued photo public assistance card
- CT Department of Corrections original certificate of identification (not available from DOC unless issued when discharged)
- Baptismal certificate or similar document
- State or Federal Employee Identification with signature and photo and/or physical description with or without date of birth
- Employment Authorization card

2. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER: By law, you must present one of the following to prove your Social Security number. The 1099 or W-2 must show your full Social Security number and is only for proof of Social Security number, not identity.

- Social Security card
- W-2 form (issued within 5 years)
- 1099 (issued within 5 years)

Non-US Citizens not eligible for a Social Security number must present proof of ineligibility from the Social Security Administration.

3. CONNECTICUT RESIDENCY: You must provide two (2) different pieces of mail or electronic mail from two different sources to prove your home is located in Connecticut. The documents do not need to include a postmarked envelope and may have been sent to a P.O. Box or by email. Both documents must:

- Show your name and your Connecticut residence address
- Be dated within 90 days (unless stated otherwise below)
- Be computer generated (typed)
- Bill from a bank or mortgage company, utility company, credit card company, doctor or hospital
- Bank statement or bank transaction receipt showing the bank's name and mailing address
- Pre-printed pay stub showing your employer's name and address
- Property or excise tax bill, or Social Security Administration or other pension or retirement annual benefits summary statement and dated within the previous 12 months
- Medicaid or Medicare benefit statement
- Current valid homeowner's, renter's policy or motor vehicle insurance card or policy dated within the previous 12 months
- Current valid Connecticut motor vehicle registration
- Current motor vehicle loan statement for a motor vehicle registered in your name
- Residential mortgage or similar loan contract, lease or rental contract showing signatures from all parties needed to execute the agreement and dated within the previous 12 months
- Postmarked mail (If postmarked, address may be handwritten)
- Connecticut voter registration card
- Change-of-address confirmation from the United States Postal Service showing your prior and current address (Form CNL107)

- Survey of your Connecticut property issued by a licensed surveyor
- Official school records showing enrollment
- Parents or legal guardian of minor may provide any two of the foregoing documents addressed to the parent residing at same address to prove minor residency, or use their own CT driver license or ID which shows the same address as one of the two required.

4. LEGAL PRESENCE in the UNITED STATES (Non-US born): Legal status will be verified using Systematic Alien Verification of Eligibility (SAVE) which may take 10 business days or more.

- I-94 and US Visa
- I-551 Stamp in foreign passport
- Permanent Resident card or Resident Alien card
- Employment Authorization card
- Refugee Travel document
- B1/B2 requires Employment Authorization Card and verified Adjustment of Status Application
- F1 requires I-20 or Employment Authorization Card
- J1 requires DS2019
- Non-US Citizens not eligible for a Social Security number must present proof of ineligibility from the Social Security Administration and are not qualified for a verified driver license or ID card.
- Only U.S. Citizens and Permanent Residents are eligible for a verified credential. (Permanent Residents must provide a Permanent Resident Card which contains an expiration date which has more than six (6) years of validity from the date that the Connecticut credential would be issued.)

5. NAME CHANGE DOCUMENTS (if applicable):

- Marriage or civil union certificate (certified copy issued by town/city)
- Marriage or civil union dissolution
- Probate court name change document

If there have been multiple name changes, you must provide documentation to prove the continuity of the names.

NOTE: Your new name must verify with Social Security Administration (SSA). Visit the SSA first to change your name. Allow at least 48 hours for SSA update. If you have a question regarding acceptable documents, please phone the DMV Call Center 860.263.5700.

DELAWARE

PROOF OF IDENTITY / LEGAL PRESENCE:

Examples of acceptable source documentation:

Please provide ONE of the following proof of identity/legal presence documents:

(This document must contain proof of full legal name, date of birth, and citizenship/legal presence in the United States to be eligible to obtain a federally compliant identification document.)

- Certificate of birth (U.S. issued). Must be original or certified copy, have a raised seal and be issued by the Office of Vital Statistics or State Board of Health. **Please note that wallet cards, birth registration or hospital announcements/records are not accepted.** (If under 18, birth certificate must include birth parent(s) names)
- Consular report of birth abroad
- Certificate of Naturalization (N-550, N570m or N-578)

- Certificate of Citizenship (N-560, N-561, or N-645)
- Northern Marina Card (I-551)
- American Indian Card (I-551)
- U.S. Citizen Identification Card (I-179 or I-197)
- Valid passport, U.S. If foreign, appropriate INS document also is required
- Resident Alien Card (I-515, I-551, AR-3, or AR-103)
- Temporary Resident Identification Card (K-688)
- Non-Resident Alien Canadian Border Crossing Card (I-185 or I-586)
- Record of Arrival and Departure (in a valid Foreign Passport)(I-94 or I-94W visa waiver program)
- Record of Arrival and Departure w/attached photo stamped "Temporary Proof of Lawful Permanent Resident"(I-94)
- Processed for I-551 stamp (in a valid Foreign Passport)
- Permanent Resident Re-Entry Permit (I-327)
- Refugee Travel Document (I-571)
- Employment Authorization Card (I-688A, I-688B, I-766)
- Canadian Immigration Record and Visa or Record of Landing (IMM 1000)
- Federally Compliant State issued photo driver license *
- Federally Compliant State/Province/Territory issued photo ID card *
- Court order. Must contain full name, date of birth and court seal. Examples include: adoption document, name change document, gender document, etc. Does not include abstract of criminal or civil conviction * **
- State issued photo driver license * **
- State/Province/Territory issued photo ID card * **
- Certified microfilm/copy of driver license or ID card * **
- Official letter issued by vital statistics verifying full name and date of birth * **
- Certified school records or transcripts verifying full name and date of birth * **

*Must be accompanied by a U.S. citizenship document or valid proof of legal presence in the United States.

**Not acceptable documentation to be eligible for a federally compliant identification document; however, applicants may be eligible for a non-compliant identification document.

PROOF OF SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER:

Please provide ONE of the following for proof of a Social Security Number:

- Social Security Card
- W-2 tax form
- SSA 1099 form
- SSA Non-1099 form
- Pay stub containing full SSN
- Any valid document from Social Security Administration (SSA) containing full SSN Ineligibility letter from SSA (only issued if not eligible based on legal presence status) **

**Not acceptable documentation to be eligible for a federally compliant identification document; however, applicants may be eligible for a non-compliant identification document.

PROOF OF NAME CHANGE:

Please provide the following for proof of legal name change:

If you have had several name changes, in the case of multiple marriages and divorces, you will need to provide all name change documents.

- Valid marriage license / civil union certificate - Must be issued by a government entity with a raised seal. Marriage certificates signed by clergy are not accepted.
- Court ordered name change document
- Finalized divorce decree stating your legal name. (A divorce decree may be used as authority to resume using a previous name only if it contains the new name and the previous name and permits a return to the previous name.)

Note: You must change your name with the Social Security Administration first and wait 72 hours before appearing at the DMV.

All documents presented to the DMV must be original or Certified copies. Photocopies will not be accepted. All documents will be verified by an electronic verification system.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Effective May 1, 2014, the District of Columbia will begin issuing a REAL ID Driver License and a Limited Purpose Driver License.

The **REAL ID DRIVER LICENSE** requires a one-time revalidation of source documents when obtaining, renewing, or requesting a duplicate DC driver license. This validation will enable the DC Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) to ensure your identity and issue a federally compliant REAL ID driver license. The new requirements will affect what you will need to bring to the DC DMV office when obtaining, renewing, or requesting a duplicate driver license. First time DC applicants and existing DC driver license holders should expect to provide source documents as proof of identity (full legal name and date of birth), social security number, lawful presence in the United States, and current residence in the District of Columbia.

The **LIMITED PURPOSE DRIVER LICENSE** also requires a one-time validation of source documents when applying for your DC Limited Purpose driver license. The driver knowledge and road tests will be required for all applicants applying for the Limited Purpose driver license. First time DC applicants must be a resident of the District of Columbia for at least 6 months. Applicants must have never been issued a social security number, previously been issued a social security number but cannot establish legal presence in the United States at the time of application, or not be eligible for a social security number. The Limited Purpose driver license may not be used for official federal purposes, and it will be marked to reflect this requirement. You must schedule an appointment to obtain a Limited Purpose driver license. Prior to your DMV appointment, be sure to study and review the Driver Manual in preparation for the knowledge test. If you fail the knowledge test, you will be required to make another appointment.

Obtain a Limited Purpose Driver License

To obtain a Limited Purpose driver license you will be required to take and pass a knowledge test, skills road test and meet eligibility requirements. Applicants must be a resident of the District of Columbia for at least 6 months from the date of application. Applicants must have never been issued a social security number; or previously been issued a social security number but cannot establish legal presence in the United States at the time of application; or not be eligible for a social security number. The Limited Purpose driver license may not be used for official federal purposes, and it will be marked to reflect this requirement. You must schedule an appointment to obtain a Limited Purpose driver license. Prior to your DMV appointment, be sure to study and review the Driver Manual because you will be required to take a knowledge test. If you fail the knowledge test, you will be required to make another appointment. A Limited Purpose driver license is valid for up to eight years.

REAL ID Proof of Identity - Full Legal Name and Date of Birth

An individual applying for a REAL ID Driver License or REAL ID Identification Card must provide one (1) source document from the list below. DMV will NOT accept documents that are not listed below to satisfy

proof of identity and date of birth. Note: A document that is being used as Proof of Ability to Drive or Proof of Social Security Number cannot also be used as Proof of Identity.

Source Documents - must be original:

- United States birth certificate or birth certification card filed with a State Office of Vital Statistics
- Valid REAL ID driver license, learner permit, or identification card
- Unexpired United States Passport or Passport Card
- Unexpired United States Military Identification Card
- Certificate of Naturalization
- Certificate of US Citizenship
- Consular Report of Birth Abroad (CRBA) issued by the US Department of State
- *Letter with picture from Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA) or DC Department of Corrections (DC DOC) certifying name, date of birth, social security number and address (for ID card only)
- Unexpired Foreign Passport w/visa and I-94 reflecting duration of stay
- Unexpired Foreign Passport w/visa (classification A and G), I-94, and US State Department Letter (reflecting no diplomatic immunity)
- Unexpired Foreign Passport w/visa (classification F), I-94 and I-20
- Unexpired Foreign Passport w/visa (classification J), I-94 and DS-2019
- Unexpired Employment Authorization Card
- Unexpired Permanent Resident Card
- I-94 stamped Asylee and Asylum Approval Letter
- I-94 stamped Refugee

*May only be used to receive a 6-months Identification Card. Upon renewal, CSOSA and DOC applicants will be required to undergo the re-validation process by providing source documents, excluding the CSOSA or DOC sole source document (i.e., CSOSA & DOC Sole Source Document will not be an acceptable document to use for re-validation after the 6-months ID card has expired).

Non-US citizens with visiting visa classifications are not eligible to obtain a DC REAL ID driver license or DC REAL ID identification card. Non-US citizens may obtain a DC REAL ID driver license or DC REAL ID identification card if they possess a USCIS Notice of Action, Form I-797, reflecting you have applied for an employment authorization card, permanent resident card or adjustment of status or any other unexpired document issued by USCIS or US Department of State allowing lawful presence.

If you have a name change due to marriage, divorce or a court order, you are also required to bring (in addition to the above documents) your marriage/divorce certificate or court documents to show proof of your name change.

Note: A DC REAL ID driver license and identification card are valid for up to eight years for US citizens and may vary for non-US citizens depending on visa classification and duration of stay. Therefore immigration documentation must be resubmitted upon renewal for non-US citizens. If you are issued a REAL ID credential that has a modified expiration date, the credential will be marked "Temporary."

Proof of Current District of Columbia Residency

You must provide TWO (2) of the documents listed below, to satisfy proof of current DC residency. DMV will NOT accept documents that are not listed below, to satisfy proof of DC residency. Source Documents (TWO required) - must be original (which includes computer printouts for online bills) AND contain a valid DC address (P.O. Boxes not acceptable):

- Utility bill (Water, Gas, Electric, Oil, or Cable), with name and address, issued within the last sixty (60) days
- Telephone bill (cell phone, wireless or pager bills acceptable), reflecting applicant's name and current address, issued within the last sixty (60) days
- Deed, mortgage or settlement agreement reflecting applicant's name and property address

- Unexpired lease or rental agreement with the name of the applicant listed as the lessee, permitted resident or renter (may be a photocopy)
- DC Property Tax bill issued within the last twelve (12) months
- Unexpired homeowner's or renter's insurance policy reflecting name and address
- *Letter with picture from Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA) or DC Department of Corrections (DC DOC) certifying name and DC residency issued within the last sixty (60) days
- DC DMV Proof of Residency Form signed by the person owning the residence AND a copy of this person's unexpired DC driver license or DC identification card AND TWO (2) of the sources listed above (i.e. Utility bill, telephone bill, etc.) in the person owning the residence's name
- Bank Statement issued within the last sixty (60) days reflecting name and address
- Official Mail – received from a Federal or DC Agency (with full name and address) to include contents and envelope (received within the last sixty (60) days), excluding mail from the DC Department of Motor Vehicles
- *DC DMV Approved Form from Certified Social Service Provider

*May only be used to obtain an Identification Card and does NOT require a second source of residency document

REAL ID Proof of Social Security Number

You must provide one (1) source document from the list below. DMV will NOT accept documents that are not listed below to satisfy proof of Social Security Number (SSN). Any document used to prove Social Security Number must contain all nine (9) digits. Documents listing only the last four (4) digits are not acceptable.

Note: A document that is being used as Proof of Identity or Proof of Ability to Drive cannot also be used as Proof of Social Security Number.

Note: All District residents obtaining a REAL ID credential are required to provide proof of their Social Security Number or obtain a letter from the Social Security Administration (SSA) indicating they are not allowed or ineligible to obtain a SSN. Information about obtaining a replacement Social Security Card is available on the Social Security Administration's website.

Source Documents - must be original (which includes computer printout for online pay statements, W-2s, 1099s):

- Social Security Card bearing applicant's name, SSN, and signature
- Social Security Administration verification printout reflecting full name and full SSN (SSA indicates SSN printouts will not be issued effective August 2014)
- Pay statement reflecting full name and full SSN
- W-2 (wage and tax statement) reflecting full name and full SSN
- 1099 Form reflecting full name and full SSN

Name Change (Marriage, Divorce, or Legal Court Order) for REAL ID Credential

Bring your current REAL ID driver license, learner permit or non-driver identification card and social security card or Social Security Administration printout (reflecting your name change) along with one of the following original documents:

- Certified Marriage Certificate (name change due to marriage)
- Divorce Decree (name change due to divorce)
- Official US Court Change of Name document (name change due to legal court order)

Note: If you do not already have a REAL ID credential, then you will also have to bring additional documents to proof your identity and proof of DC residency

FLORIDA

NEW DRIVER'S LICENSE OR ID

If you are applying for a new Florida Driver's License, ID Card, or have legally changed your name you MUST PROVIDE the DOCUMENTS listed below. Document requirements include: **PRIMARY IDENTIFICATION, PROOF OF SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER, 2 PROOFS OF RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.**

Florida law requires identification, proof of date of birth, proof of residential address, and proof of social security number (if issued, Chapter 322, Florida Statutes, requires the Department see proof of social security number for the issuance of driver license and identification cards) from all customers before a driver license or identification card can be issued.

The name assigned to the social security number must match the name that will appear on the Florida driver license or identification card. If you have recently changed your name, update your records with the Social Security Administration before you apply for your license or identification card.

Each U.S. citizen renewing or applying for a new driver license or identification card in person after January 1, 2010 must submit:

PRIMARY IDENTIFICATION

An Original or Certified of One of the Following Primary Identification Documents

- Certified United States birth certificate, including territories and District of Columbia
- Valid United States Passport or Passport Card
- Consular Report of Birth Abroad
- Certificate of Naturalization, Form N-550 or Form N-570
- Certificate of Citizenship, Form N-560 or Form N-561

Note: When necessary, marriage certificates, court orders, or divorce decrees must be provided to tie the name on the primary identification to the name the customer would like to place on the driver license or identification card.

Proof of SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER

- Social Security Card
- W-2 form
- Pay check
- SSA-1099
- Any 1099

If you do not have a social security number, you must bring a letter from the Social Security Administration indicating that you were never issued one.

You will need to present at least **ONE PROOF of ID** from the following list:

- A driver license from the District of Columbia, U.S. Territories, or one of our 50 states.
- School record stating date of birth, which must contain the registrar's signature.
- Transcript of the birth record filed with a public officer charged with the duty of recording certificates.
- Baptism certificate, which shows date of birth and the place of baptism.
- Family Bible record or birth announcement in a baby book
- An insurance policy on the customer's life which has been in force for at least two years and has the month, day, and year of birth.
- United States military or military dependent identification card.
- An identification card from the District of Columbia, U.S. Territories, or one of our 50 states.

- Florida license record or identification card record.
- Selective Service Registration (Draft Card).
- Florida Vehicle Registration certificate (HSMV 83399, owner's copy) obtained from the tax collector's office where the customer's vehicle was registered, Florida, or out-of-state registration certificate, if name and date of birth are shown.
- Receipt copy of your last Florida driver license issuance.
- Immigration form I-571.
- Federal form DD-214 (military record).
- Marriage certificate.
- Court order, which includes legal name.
- A Florida voter registration card, which was issued at least 3 months previously.
- Parent consent form of minor, signed by the parent or legal guardian
- Government issued out-of-country passport, driver license, or identification card
- Concealed Weapons Permit

TWO Proofs of RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS. Gather **TWO** of the following documents showing your residential address: (internet printouts or faxes of these documents are acceptable)

- Deed, mortgage, monthly mortgage statement, mortgage payment booklet or residential rental/lease agreement
- Florida Voter Registration Card
- Florida Vehicle Registration or Title
- Florida Boat Registration or Title (if living on a boat/houseboat)
- A statement from a parent, step-parent, or legal guardian of an applicant. The parent or guardian must reside at the same residence address, accompany the applicant and present "Proof of Residence Address"
- A utility hook up or work order dated within 60 days of the application
- Automobile Payment Booklet
- Selective Service Card
- Medical or health card with address listed
- Current homeowner's insurance policy or bill
- Current automobile insurance policy or bill
- Educational institution transcript forms for the current school year
- Unexpired professional license issued by a government agency in the U.S.
- W-2 form or 1099 form
- Form DS2019, Certificate of Eligibility for Exchange Visitor (J-1) status
- A letter from a homeless shelter, transitional service provider, or a half-way house verifying that the customer resides at the shelter address
- Utility bills, not more than two months old
- Mail from financial institutions; including checking, savings, or investment account statements, not more than two months old
- Mail from Federal, State, County or City government agencies (including city and county agencies)
- Transients â€“ Sexual Offender/Predator/Career Offender: - FDLE Registration form completed by local sheriff's department

GEORGIA

PROOF OF IDENTITY

Acceptable documents for U.S. citizens. Bring 1 of the following documents:

- U.S. Birth Certificate, Amended or Delayed Birth Certificate – Original or certified copy (Includes U.S territories and the District of Columbia). Note – 'Keepsake' birth certificates issued by hospitals are not acceptable;

- U.S. Passport or Passport Card – must be valid, not expired;
- Consular Report of Birth Abroad issued by U.S. Department of State (FS-240, FS-545 or DS-1350);
- Certificate of Naturalization (N-550, N-570), Original or certified copy;
- Certificate of Citizenship (N-560, N-561), Original or certified copy;
- U.S. Military Discharge Papers (For customers born prior to 01/01/1940;)
- Statement from Social Security Administration Containing Customer's Name and DOB (For customers born prior to 01/01/1940 – must prove U.S. citizenship. If the document does not indicate where the customer was born, the customer must still provide proof of U.S. citizenship.)

PROOF OF NAME CHANGE

If the name on your proof of identity document does not match the current name on your Driver's License or ID Card, please provide one of the following:

- U.S. Passport or Passport Card – must be valid, not expired with current name;
- Divorce Decree – Stating the name change, Original or certified copy;
- Court Order for Legal Name Change – Original or certified copy;
- Court Adoption Document – Original or certified copy;
- Marriage Certificate/License – Original or certified copy; Note – Photocopy is acceptable for those customers who hold a valid GA Driver's License or ID – Card
- Marriage License Application – Original or certified copy.

OR: Existing Georgia Customers may use the following for proving name change due to marriage if they cannot locate their Marriage certificate or if it is a Church issued certificate. Please redact account numbers.

- Social Security Administration document showing married name plus one of the following:
- Bank Account/Financial Statement in married name (please redact account number);
- Death Certificate for Spouse;
- W-2 Form in married name;
- Federal/State Tax Return in married name;
- Medicare or Medicaid Card in married name;
- Property Deed, Property Tax Bill or Vehicle Registration in married name;
- Military ID Card or Military Dependent ID Card in married name.

PROOF OF SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER

Bring 1 of the following documents:

- Social Security card – Original or copy;
- Print-out from SSA with your name and SSN;
- W-2 or 1099 form from employer showing your name and full or partial SSN;
- Paycheck stub showing your name and full or partial SSN;
- SSA-1099 or Non-SSA-1099 form showing your name and full or partial SSN;
- SSN Denial Letter [SSA Refusal Letter] from the Social Security Administration;
- Federal/State Tax Return with Applicant's name & SSN **Also acceptable for proof of SSN for Dependents**
- Medicare / Medicaid card with Applicant's name & SSN;
- Annual Social Security Statement available at <http://www.ssa.gov/mystatement/>;
- Selective Service Notice with Applicant's name and SSN;
- Military Discharge Papers (DD214) or Military ID with Applicant's name & SSN.

PROOF OF GEORGIA RESIDENCY

Bring 2 from any of the following document categories:

IMPORTANT! The two documents must be from separate sources or separate accounts (please redact account numbers). The documents must show your name and current residential address. P.O. Boxes do not prove residency.

- Household Information – From current or preceding calendar year – Mortgage, payment coupon, Lease, deed, HUD settlement statement, escrow statement, property tax bill, Homeowners insurance policy or premium bill, title search documentation or Military housing agreement letter. Current (dated within past 6 months) valid rental contract/agreement, rent payment receipt for a home, apartment, mobile home, dorm, extended stay motel.
- Documents Issued by Federal, State, or Local Governments – From current or preceding calendar year – Social Security documentation, Annual Benefits statement, Numident record, Social Security check. Government assistance documents such as Medicare, Medicaid, unemployment insurance claims, Disability, WIC, Georgia or Federal Income Tax Return or refund check, Voter Registration card, unexpired firearms license, unexpired Merchant Marine license, I-797A, I-797C, correspondence from DDS, USPS Change of Address confirmation, Jury Summons, Military discharge benefit statement, and other documents issued by Federal/State/Municipal government.
- Financial Statements/Utility Bills – Dated within previous 6 months, please redact account numbers. Financial statement for bank/credit union account, investment account, credit card account, or loan/credit financing. Utility bill for services installed at your residential address (water, sewer, gas, electricity, cable/satellite TV, Internet, telephone/cell phone, or garbage collection). Please redact account number.
- Motor Vehicle Information – Vehicle Registration or Title, Insurance policy or Insurance Card with address displayed.
- Georgia Driver's License – Valid GA Driver's License or ID card with current address (valid means unexpired or expired less than two years). Minors and dependents, unexpired GA driver's license, permit or ID card issued to parent, guardian, or spouse residing in same household. For dependent parents, unexpired GA driver's license, permit, or ID card issued to a relative residing in the same household.
- Employer Documentation – From current or preceding calendar year – Employer verification including paycheck, paycheck stub, letter from employer on company letterhead or W-2 form.
- School Records – School record/transcript for the current or prior school year, report card, student loan documentation, or form DS-1.
- Medical Statements – From current or preceding calendar year – Health insurance statement, explanation of benefits (EOB) for a claim, or a health care bill/invoice.
- Other accepted documents: Department of Corrections Residency Verification Form (DS-752); Refugee Address Verification Affidavit (DS-20); letter from a shelter, half-way house, or other similar facility on letterhead, dated within the last six months. **Accepted as stand-alone proof of residency.

HAWAII

Acceptable Documents for PROOF OF DATE OF BIRTH

1. U.S. State, or Local Government Original or Certified Birth Certificate or Birth ID Card.
2. Valid and unexpired U.S. Passport or U.S. Passport Card.
3. Military Documents: ID Card and US Military issued Certificate of Birth. ID Card must contain photo, Date of Birth (DOB) and name. DD-214 with name, DOB, and social security number must match other submitted verification documents. DOD Common Access Card/U.S. Uniform Services ID and Privileges Card must contain photo, name, and DOB.

4. U.S. State or Local Government Consular Report of Birth Abroad.
5. Valid and unexpired Permanent Resident Card issued since 1997.
6. Valid and unexpired Employment Authorization Document.
7. Unexpired foreign passport with a valid unexpired U.S. visa affixed accompanied by the approved I-94 form.
8. U.S. Certificate of Naturalization
9. U.S. Certificate of Citizenship
10. Valid and unexpired Temporary Resident Identification Card

Note: Documents presented for proof must be valid originals or certified copies. Notarized copies or faxes are not acceptable as proof. Additional documents may be required if there is a difference in name on the documents submitted.

Acceptable Documents for PROOF OF LEGAL NAME

NOTE: If your name has changed on your current driver's license, see Acceptable Documents Legal Name Change (below).

1. U.S. State or Local Government Certified Birth Certificate or Birth ID Card.
2. Valid and unexpired U.S. Passport or U.S. Passport Card.
3. Military Documents: ID Card and US Military issued Certificate of Birth. ID Card must contain photo, Date of Birth (DOB) and name. DD-214 with name, DOB, and social security number must match other submitted verification documents. DOD Common Access Card/U.S. Uniform Services ID and Privileges Card must contain photo, name and DOB
4. Consular Report of Birth Abroad.
5. Valid and unexpired Employment Authorization Document.
6. Unexpired foreign passport with a valid unexpired U.S. visa affixed accompanied by the approved I-94 form.
7. U.S. Certificate of Naturalization
8. U.S. Certificate of Citizenship
9. Valid Permanent Resident Card issued since 1997
10. Valid and unexpired Temporary Resident Identification Card
11. Valid and unexpired TSA Transportation Worker Identification Credential
12. Court Order for Name Change/Adoption/Divorce
13. Marriage Certificate (Government Issued)

Note: Documents presented for proof must be valid originals or certified copies. Notarized copies or faxes are not acceptable as proof. Additional documents may be required if there is a difference in name on the documents submitted. See List of Acceptable Documents - Legal Name Change.

Acceptable Documents for PROOF OF LEGAL NAME CHANGE:

1. Court Order for Name Change / Adoption / Divorce - no others (Legal Name / DOB / Court Seal required to accept the order).
2. Marriage Certificate (Government Issued).
3. Certified decree of name change from the State of Hawaii Lieutenant Governor's Office.
4. Naturalization Certificate.
5. A divorce decree may be used as authority to resume using a previous name only if it contains the new name and the previous name, and permits a return to the use of the previous name.

Note: Documents presented for proof must be valid originals or certified copies. Notarized copies or faxes are not acceptable as proof.

Acceptable Documents for PROOF OF SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER

1. Original Social Security Card (no copies or metal plates).
2. Military Documents: ID Card or DD-214, provided the Social Security Number is printed on the document. Original or certified copies of DD-214.
3. Medicare ID Card (Suffix A, M, T or TA only indicates Social Security Number for the person named on the card).
4. Wage and Tax Statement Form W-2 or 1099R, provided the Social Security Number is printed on the document. Original or certified copy. Computer printed electronically transmitted form acceptable.
5. SSA-1099 form, from a previous year. Original or certified copy.
6. Non SSA-1099 form, from a previous year. Original or certified copy.
7. A pay stub with the applicant's name and Social Security Number printed. Original or certified copy.

Note: Additional documents may be required if there is a difference in name on the documents submitted. See Acceptable Documents for Change of Name.

Acceptable Documents for PROOF OF LEGAL PRESENCE

1. U.S. State or Local Government Certified Birth Certificate or Birth ID Card
2. Valid and unexpired U.S. Passport or U.S. Passport Card
3. U.S. State or Local Government Consular Report of Birth Abroad
4. Valid and unexpired Employment Authorization Document
5. Valid and unexpired foreign passport with a valid unexpired U.S. visa affixed accompanied by the approved I-94 form. Appropriate immigration document(s) determine legal presence, not the passport itself.
6. U.S. Certificate of Naturalization
7. U.S. Certificate of Citizenship
8. Valid Permanent Resident Card issued since 1997
9. Valid and unexpired Temporary Resident Identification Card
10. Valid and unexpired TSA Transportation Worker Identification Credential
11. Valid I-571 Refugee Travel Document
12. Valid I-797 Notice of Action
13. Valid US Department of Receptions and Placement Program Assurance Form (Refugee)

Note: Documents presented for proof must be valid originals or certified copies. Notarized copies or faxes are not acceptable as proof.

Acceptable Documents for PROOF OF PRINCIPAL RESIDENCE ADDRESS

Two Documents Are Required

Note: Documents must list address and the applicant or spouse as the addressee. If the applicant is not the addressee, an affidavit may be submitted by the addressee that the applicant's principal residence is the same as the addressee. The affidavit form may be found at: <http://www1.honolulu.gov/csd/forms.htm>, Affidavit for Proof of Residence.

1. Valid Hawaii State ID card;
2. Current valid vehicle registration or title;
3. Voter registration card or other mail addressed to the applicant from a government or medical entity that is not more than two months old;
4. Utility bill that is not more than two months old;
5. Checking or savings account statement not more than two months old;
6. Payroll check or check stub issued by an employer not more than two months old;
7. Current mortgage account or proof of home ownership;

8. Current residential rental or time share contract for six months or more;
9. Certified U. S. income tax return, W-2 form, or 1099 SSA benefits form from the previous year;
10. Hawaii income tax return or W-2 form from the previous year;
11. Receipt for personal property taxes paid to a county within the State of Hawaii within the last year;
12. Medical card issued by a health insurance agency;
13. Documentation that the individual is receiving State of Hawaii public assistance dated not more than ninety days old;
14. Current property tax assessment bill or statement;
15. A stamped Department of Taxation form A-6, application for tax clearance that is not more than 6 months old;
16. Homeless applicants may use the address of their current shelter agency, or if not staying in a shelter may use the general delivery of the post office nearest where they spend most of their time;
17. Applicants documenting enrollment in a State or Federal address confidentiality program which allows an applicant to obtain and use alternative addresses may use an alternative address on the card but must provide the applicant's permanent address for file purposes;
18. P. O. Box numbers are not acceptable to indicate principal residence address unless a number and street name have not been assigned for U. S. mail delivery. An address convention used by the U. S. Postal Service is acceptable;
19. Affidavit indicating that the applicant currently resides with the affiant, provided the affiant's address can be verified and the affidavit is notarized not more than two months old;

Note: Any two of the above documents (original or copy) will be acceptable as proof.

IDAHO

What do I need to bring with me?

Proof of Idaho Residency. You must reside inside Idaho's borders to be issued an Idaho driver's license or ID card. Proof of residency can be shown with documents such as lease or rental agreements, utility bills, school enrollment records, etc. Your home address (where you live) cannot be your workplace, vacation residence, a part-time residence, P.O. Box, mail drop, or general delivery (that have been mailed to the applicant.) Please check with your local office to determine the acceptability of your documents.

Proof of Age and Identity. Driver's license examiners are required by law to verify your identity and age before issuing you a driver's license or ID card. If you have a valid, state-issued driver's license or a state-issued ID card to surrender that meets the conditions of a primary document stated below, you do not need to provide any additional identity documents.

Note: If you do not have an acceptable driver's license or ID card to surrender, you will be required to present a certified original birth certificate and an acceptable photo identity document (see primary and secondary document lists below). If the documents described above cannot be obtained, the examiner will require a combination of documents from the primary and secondary document lists that provide proof of your legal name, date of birth, and identity (including a picture.)

Primary documents verify your age and identity, and must contain your full legal name and date of birth. These documents must be verifiable as authentic (the examiner must be able to contact the issuing agency to determine authenticity). The following are examples of primary documents:

- Out of state driver's license or ID card (with a photo) not expired for five years or more.
- Idaho driver's license or ID card not expired for five years or more.
- Original naturalization/citizenship document.

- Certified original birth certificate or certified abstract.
- Valid Immigration and Naturalization card from the Department of Homeland Security (DHS).
- U.S. military photo identification card.
- U.S. passport or passport card
- Valid Foreign passport with a valid U.S. VISA.
- Idaho concealed weapons permit not expired for one year or more.
- Veteran's Universal Access Card with photo.
- Native American ID card with photo.

Secondary documents will assist in confirming your identity, and must contain your name and enough information to establish proof of all or part of what is contained on the primary document. The following are examples of secondary documents:

- Out-of-state issued driver's license or ID card (with photo) expired for five years or more.
- U.S. military discharge paper (form # DD214).
- Certified marriage certificate (meeting Idaho standards) with seal and document number showing that it was recorded.
- Certified divorce document from a court or state vital statistics office.
- Guardianship or custody documents, notarized or court certified.
- Certified court name-change document.
- Junior or senior high school (not college or university) photo activity card.
- Junior or senior high school, college, or military yearbook/annual.
- Idaho Automobile dealer/salesman photo ID card.
- Idaho Department of Corrections photo ID card.
- Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections photo ID card.

Either the primary or secondary document must contain a photo of you. Note: all documents submitted must be acceptable to the examiner or the Idaho Transportation Department.

Lawful Presence. Individuals who are not lawfully present in the United States are not eligible for an Idaho driver's license or identification card. Proof of lawful presence may be required if you have not previously provided proof of U.S. citizenship. Acceptable lawful presence documents include:

- Certified original U.S. Birth Certificate
- Certification of Birth Abroad
- Original Certificate of Naturalization/Citizenship
- Permanent Resident card or Resident Alien card
- Employment Authorization card
- Valid Foreign passport with valid U.S. VISA and I-94 (Arrival/Departure record)

Social Security Card. Bring your social security number or the original card issued by the Social Security Administration. Your social security number will be verified. It will not be printed on your Idaho driver's license or ID card. If you do not have a Social Security Number, you may still apply for a driver's license or ID card if you provide a letter from the Social Security Administration stating that you do not have a Social Security Number. You will be required to provide proof of lawful presence in the United States.

What if I want to use a name other than the one appearing on my current driver's license, ID card, or on other documents that I present for identity purposes? You will need to provide one or more of the following **certified** documents, dated after the current record, as acceptable proof of a legal name change:

- Certified marriage certificate(s) meeting Idaho standards
- Certified divorce document(s)

- Adoption record
 - Court name-change document(s)
-

ILLINOIS

Document Requirements to obtain a DRIVER'S LICENSE / STATE ID CARD

The Acceptable Identification Document chart (below) lists documents that may be used as forms of identification to provide proof of legal name, date of birth, Social Security number, and residency when applying for a driver's license/ID card. Please note the following:

- Signature comparison is required in the verification process.
- The number of documents required depends on whether an applicant is applying for a driver's license/ID card for the first time, or requesting a duplicate or corrected driver's license/ID card.
- One document may satisfy more than one group.
- New residents must surrender all out-of-state licenses/ID cards prior to issuance of an Illinois driver's license/ID card.
- An applicant applying for a Temporary Visitor Driver's License is not required to present documents from Group C. Instead, the applicant must sign a declaration on the TVDL application that the applicant does not have, and is ineligible to obtain a Social Security number.

An applicant applying for a driver's license or ID card for the first time in Illinois must present:

- one document that satisfies each of Group A, B and C
- two documents that satisfy Group D (one document from Group D if applicant is under age 5 applying for an ID card; one document if applicant is applying for a no-fee ID card presenting a Homeless Status Certification)

ACCEPTABLE IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENTS

Photocopies are not accepted. All acceptable documents presented for verification or proof must be valid, current, and not expired). One document may satisfy more than one Group.

GROUP A—Written Signature

- Canceled Check (within 90 days prior to application)
- CDTP certification Form
- Court Order
- Credit Card/Debit Card (major brand)
- Driver Education Certificate
- Government Driver's License
- Government ID Card
- Illinois Driver's License (current)
- Illinois ID Card (current)
- Medicare Card with suffix A, J, H, M or T
- Military Service Record (DD214)
- Mortgage or Installment Loan Documents
- Out-of-State Driver's License/ID Card (current)
- Passport (valid U.S. or foreign)
- Social Security Card
- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) Forms — I-

- 551 (Alien Registration Card); I-766 (Employment Authorization Card); I-94 (Arrival/Departure Record) with Valid Passport
- U.S. Military Driver's License/ID Card (for signature verification only)
- Acceptable major brand credit cards (for signature verification only) include American Express, Diners Club, Discover, Master Card and Visa.

GROUP B—Date of Birth

- Adoption Records
- Birth Certificate
- Court Order (Change of birth date)
- Certified Grade/High School/University Transcript
- Illinois Driver's License (current)
- Illinois ID Card (current)
- Military Service Record (DD214)
- Naturalization Certificate
- Passport (valid with complete date of birth)
- Social Security Award Letter (primary beneficiary only)
- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) Forms — I-551 (Alien Registration Card); I-571 (Refugee Travel Document); I-766 (Employment Authorization Card); I-797A (Notice of Action Status Change); I-94 (Arrival/Departure Record) with Valid Passport
- U.S. Military Driver's License/ID Card
- U.S. Passport Card (valid with complete date of birth)
- U.S. Visa

Group B documents must contain the applicant's full name and complete date of birth and must be verifiable. To be verifiable, it must be possible to contact the regulatory authority to confirm the authenticity of the document. Birth Certificates must be original or certified by a Board of Health or Bureau of Vital Statistics within the U.S. or by the U.S. State Department, U.S. territories or Canada. A certified copy is a document produced by the issuing jurisdiction which has an embossed seal or an original stamped impression. Foreign passports and foreign birth certificates are accepted as proof if accompanied by any other item in Group B.

GROUP C—Social Security Number

- Illinois Driver's License Record
- Illinois ID Card Record
- Military Service Record (DD214)
- Social Security Award Letter (primary beneficiary only)
- Social Security Card (issued by SSA)
- U.S. Military Driver's License/ID Card

Group C documents must contain the applicant's name and full Social Security Number. If using an Illinois driver's license or ID record, the Social Security Number must have been previously verified with the SSA. An applicant applying for a Temporary Visitor Driver's License is not required to present documents from Group C. Instead, the applicant must sign a declaration on the TVDL application that the applicant does not have, and is ineligible to obtain, a Social Security number.

GROUP D—Residency (2 Documents Required)

- Affidavit — Certificate of Residency
- Bank Statement (dated within 90 days prior to application)
- Canceled Check (dated within 90 days prior to application)
- Certified Grade/High School/College/University Transcript
- Credit Report (issued by Experian, Equifax or TransUnion, dated within 12 months of application)
- Deed/TITLE, Mortgage, Rental/Lease agreement

- Insurance Policy (homeowner's or renter's)
- Letter on Official School Letterhead (dated within 90 days prior to application)
- Medical Claim or Statement of Benefits (from private insurance company or public (government) agency, dated within 90 days of application)
- Official mail received from a State, County, City or Village or a Federal Government agency (must include first and last name of applicant and complete current address), may include
 - Homestead Exemption Receipt; Illinois FOID Card; Jury Duty Notice (issued within 90 days of application); Selective Service Card; Social Security Annual Statement; Social Security Disability Insurance Statement; Supplemental Security Income Benefits Statement; Voter Registration Card
- Pay Stub or Electronic Deposit Receipt
- Pension or Retirement Statement
- Phone Book, produced by a phone book publisher
- Report Card from Grade/High School or College/University
- Tuition invoice/official mail from college or university, dated within the 12 months prior to application
- Utility Bill (electric, water, refuse, telephone land/cell, cable or gas, issued within 90 days of application)

Group D documents must contain the applicant's full residence address. Documents in Groups A, B or C, that contain the full residence address also may be used for Group D. One document from Group D is required for applicants under the age of 5 applying for an identification card. Presenting a "Homeless Status Certification" for a no-fee Identification Card meets Group D requirements. After review of all identification presented, Secretary of State management has the right to accept or refuse any document.

UNACCEPTABLE DOCUMENTS

- Bond Receipt or Bail/Bond Card
- Business Card
- Check Cashing Card
- Club/Fratalernal Membership Card
- College or University ID Card
- Commercially produced (non-State or unofficial) ID Card
- Fishing License HFS (Healthcare and Family Services) Card
- Handwritten ID/Employment Card
- Hunting License
- Instruction Permit/Receipt
- Insurance Card
- Library Card
- Personal Mail
- Temporary Driver's License
- Traffic Citation (Arrest Ticket)
- Video Club Membership Card
- Wallet ID
- Unlicensed Financial Institution Loan Papers

INDIANA

SECURE ID DOCUMENTS

When you apply for a new driver's license, permit, or identification card, you must present original versions or certified copies of the following documents:

- One document proving your identity; and
- One document proving your Social Security number; and
- One document proving your lawful status in the United States; and
- Two documents proving your Indiana residency.

Proving Your IDENTITY

You need one document to prove your identity when applying for a new driver's license, permit, or identification card. The most common documents that you can use to prove your identity are a United States birth certificate (must be an original or certified copy filed with a U.S. state or territory office of vital statistics or equivalent agency in your state of birth), a United States passport, or a foreign passport with a VISA and I-94 form. Puerto Rican-born citizens must provide a birth certificate issued on or after July 1, 2010.

If your current legal name is different from the name on your birth certificate or lawful status document, you must show legal proof of the name change (showing a link to all name changes).

If you do not have your birth certificate in your possession, you need to contact your state or county Department of Health office of the state of your birth and request an original or certified copy. Some states may take up to five months to process duplicate birth certificates.

Proving Your SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER

You need one document to prove your Social Security number when applying for a new driver's license, permit, or identification card. The most common documents that you can use to prove your Social Security number are your Social Security card, a W-2 form, a SSA-1099 form, a non-SSA-1099 form, or a pay stub with your name and Social Security number on it.

Proving Your LAWFUL STATUS in the United States

You need one document to prove your lawful status in the United States when applying for a new driver's license, permit, or identification card. In most cases, the document that you present to prove your identity will also prove your lawful status in the United States. The most common documents that you can use to prove your lawful status in the United States are a United States birth certificate (must be an original or certified copy filed with a U.S. state or territory office of vital statistics or equivalent agency in your state of birth), a United States passport, or a foreign passport with a VISA and I-94 form. Puerto Rican-born citizens must provide a birth certificate issued on or after July 1, 2010.

Proving Your INDIANA RESIDENCY

You need two documents to prove your Indiana residency when applying for a new driver's license, permit, or identification card. The most common document that you can use to prove your residency is a computer-generated bill showing your name and address of residence from a utility company, credit card, doctor, or hospital. The bill must be issued within 60 days of the date that you use the bill to prove your Indiana residency.

IOWA

STEP 1. Document your date of birth, identity and lawful status or presence. Select one document you will use. If possible, select a document that has your current full legal name to avoid documenting any name change.

- Valid, unexpired U.S. passport or U.S. passport card
- Certified copy of a birth certificate issued by a state of the United States. (“State” includes the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.) It must be a certified copy and have the stamp or raised seal of the issuing authority. A hospital-issued certificate is not acceptable. A certified birth certificate issued by Puerto Rico must be certified as being issued on or after July 1, 2010.
- Consular Report of Birth Abroad issued by the U.S. Department of State (Form FS-240, DS-1350 or FS-545)
- Certificate of Naturalization (Form N-550, N-570 or N-578)
- Certificate of Citizenship (Form N-560, N-561 or N-645)
- Unexpired Permanent Resident Card (Form I-551)
- Unexpired Employment Authorization Document (Form I-766).
- Record of Arrival and Departure (I-94) with attached photo and stamped “Temporary Proof of Lawful Permanent Resident”
- Record of Arrival and Departure (I-94) stamped “Refugee,” “Parolee” or “Asylee”
- Unexpired foreign passport accompanied by the approved I-94 documenting applicant’s most recent admittance into the United States
- Valid foreign passport stamped “Processed for I-551”
- Permit to Reenter the United States (I-327)
- Refugee Travel Document (I-571)
- The Iowa DOT will not issue a DL or ID if your immigration document shows your remaining status time is less than 30 days.

STEP 2. Check your name. Is your current full legal name different than the name listed on the identity document you checked in step 1? If so, you must document your name change. If not, go to step 3.

To document your name change, bring documents that connect the name on the identity document you selected to your current full legal name. Select the documents you will use (this can be more than one if needed to connect the name listed on your identity document to your current name). You do not have to document all the names you may have previously used, as long as the documents you provide clearly connect the two.

- Certified marriage certificate
- Court order under petition for name change
- Court order for name change in a divorce decree or decree of annulment
- Court order for name change in a decree of adoption
- Any marriage certificate must be issued by the state office of vital statistics or equivalent agency in your state or country of marriage. It must be a certified copy and have the stamp or raised seal of the issuing authority. A church, chapel or similarly issued certificate is not acceptable.
- Any court order must contain your prior full legal name, your court-ordered full legal name and your date of birth; and be stamped with the official court seal (date stamps and file stamps are not the official court seal).
- Photocopies and faxes are not acceptable.

STEP 3. Document your Social Security number (SSN). Select one document you will use that contains your current name and SSN.

- Social Security card
- W-2 form
- Social Security Administration 1099 form
- Non-Social Security Administration 1099 form
- Pay stub or statement with your Social Security number on it

- I am a temporary foreign national not authorized for employment. (You do not have to document a SSN, but the Iowa DOT will verify your USCIS number. Make sure you are not authorized for employment. If you are eligible for employment but do not have a SSN, you are required to obtain and present one.) The Iowa DOT will electronically verify your name, date of birth and SSN with the Social Security Administration. Make sure your document is up to date and accurate to avoid delay.
- If you need to correct or update information at the SSA, do so several days before you apply for a DL or ID card. For information on how to do this, visit www.ssa.gov. Your SSN will not be listed on your DL or ID. The Iowa DOT will assign you a unique DL or ID number.

STEP 4. Document your Iowa residency and residential address. To establish Iowa residency and residential address, you must present two documents that show your current name and Iowa residential address. The address must be a physical address where you reside and not a post office box. Printouts of services paid or transacted electronically are acceptable. Select two documents you will use. (If you are under 18, see the instructions at the end of this list.)

- Iowa voter registration card
- Valid Iowa vehicle registration certificate
- Valid insurance card or certificate of coverage (life, health, auto, homeowner's or renter's)
- Second valid insurance card or certificate of coverage (different than first)
- Utility hookup or bill (water, gas, electric, or garbage removal)
- Second utility hookup or bill (different than the first)
- Telephone hookup, service agreement or bill (landline or mobile)
- Statement from a financial institution (bank, credit union or other financial institution)
- Second statement from a financial institution (different from the first)
- Personal check or deposit slip issued by a financial institution (you may mark this "VOID")
- Credit, debit or charge card statement
- Iowa residential mortgage, lease or rental agreement (lease and rental agreements must include the landlord's name and contact information)
- Application for homestead tax credit for Iowa residential property
- Application for military tax credit for Iowa residential property
- Valid real estate tax statement or receipt for Iowa residential property
- Pay stub or statement from your employer
- Your current school enrollment papers for an Iowa public or private school
- Current school enrollment papers for a dependent child in an Iowa public or private school
- A federal, State of Iowa or local government document (such as a receipt, license, permit, assessment, professional or trade license, or other document)
- Second federal, State of Iowa or local government document (different than the first)
- An envelope, box, postcard or magazine that includes a postmark or stamped date
- Iowa DL or ID card that has not been expired for more than one year
- If you are under 18 and not married, your parent, guardian or custodian will document your Iowa residency and residential address by signing a Parent's Written Consent form. The form is available at any DL issuance site, or download it at:
<https://forms.iowadot.gov/FormsMgt/External/430018.pdf>.
- The form can be signed ahead of time (before a notary) or at the issuance site. If signed ahead of time, they do not have to go to the issuance site with you.
- Parent's Written Consent form
- If you are under 18 and married, bring **two** documents proving residence and residential address from the orange list on the opposite page and a certified copy of your marriage certificate. Your marriage certificate lets you apply for a DL or ID without a Parent's Written Consent form.
- Check the following if you want to remind yourself to bring your marriage certificate.

- Certified marriage certificate; it must be issued by the state office of vital statistics or equivalent agency in your state or country of marriage and must be a certified copy with the stamp or raised seal of the issuing authority. A church, chapel, or similarly issued certificate is not acceptable.

STEP 5. Make sure you have your current DL or ID. You must surrender your current DL or ID, whether issued by Iowa or another state, whenever you obtain a new Iowa DL or ID or renew your DL or ID. If you are new to Iowa and are applying for a DL, presenting your DL from your previous state of residence may also help you avoid driving and knowledge tests, as long as you are applying for the same class of DL and endorsements.

- Current DL or ID

STEP 6. Get your documents and go! Use your checklist to help you remember the documents you need to bring, based on the selections you made. Choose a DL issuance site best for you at www.iowadot.gov/mvd/ods/dlsites.htm – every Iowa county has one. As you prepare your documents, remember:

- Documents must be originals or certified copies and unexpired, unless otherwise noted. Staff will verify all documents presented.
- The checklist provides guidelines that may not cover every individual situation. The Iowa DOT reserves the right to reject unverifiable documents and request additional documents or investigate documents presented.
- The checklist covers Iowa ID identity requirements and is not intended to cover documents you may need for specific DL types or endorsements. Information on documents needed to obtain specific DL types or endorsements, is available at www.iowadot.gov/mvd/ods/default.htm. Review the information under “Driver’s licenses and IDs.” Persons under 18 should also review the “Under Age 18” section.

OTHER HELPFUL INFORMATION

REAL ID-compliant DL and ID cards. These cards meet federal requirements for boarding commercial aircraft and accessing federal facilities that require ID. Learn more at: www.iowadot.gov/realid.

KANSAS

DOCUMENTS REQUIRED FOR A KANSAS DRIVER'S LICENSE OR ID CARD

When applying for any original Kansas Driver's License or Non-Driver identification card (Credentials), you must present documents of:

- Identity (name and date of birth)
- Lawful Status in the United States
- Kansas residency
- Proof of Valid Social Security Number

To Ensure That Your Application Process Is As Smooth As Possible, Remember: Verify you have all the correct documents before visiting a DLFS branch. Check www.ksrevenue.org. Documents must be original or certified copies. Faxed or photocopied documents will not be accepted. When applying for renewal of a Credential, you must provide one item from Section B and your existing credential. If you do not have your existing credential with matching address, the examiner may review the DLFS system record to confirm consistency of current address.

IDENTITY / LAWFUL PRESENCE: Present ONE original document to establish identity/lawful presence. More than ONE document may be required.

- Certified U.S. birth certificate (state, county, or city), including U.S. territories, and District of Columbia
- Unexpired United States Passport or Passport Card
- U.S. Consular Report of Birth Abroad
- Certificate of Naturalization
- Certificate of Citizenship

KANSAS RESIDENCY: Present TWO original documents to establish residency for original applications. Present ONE document for renewals.

- Kansas Renewal Notice/Postcard
- Current Kansas Vehicle Registration or Vehicle Title
- Utility Bill or equivalent electronic notice, not more than two months old
- Mail from a financial institution (i.e. monthly bank statement)
- Deed, mortgage, monthly mortgage statement, residential rental/lease agreement
- Kansas Voter Registration Card
- Current automobile, life or homeowners bill that includes the name and address of the applicant
- Educational institution transcript forms or grade cards for current school year
- Unexpired professional license issued by a government agency in the U.S.
- W-2 Form, 1099 Form, or similar notice from employer, not more than 12 months old
- Mail from Federal, State, County or City Government agencies
- Letter from social welfare institution
- Identification certificate issued by the department of corrections to an offender

Note: A post office box address will not be accepted for address of principal residence.

Note: Proof of residential address may be established by a minor applicant's parent, step-parent, legal guardian, or other person with whom the applicant resides, along with a written statement from such parent, step-parent, legal guardian, or other, combined with necessary proof of their residential address.

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER: Please provide proof of your Social Security Number to the Examiner. You may find your Social Security Number on the following documents

- Social Security Card showing current full name
- Current W-2 Form
- Current 1099 Form
- Current paystub with applicant's name and Social Security number on it.
- **Note:** A SSN is not necessary for temporary driver's license applicants with non-work status.

CHANGE OF NAME: Present ONE original document to establish name change. Documents must be original or certified copies.

- Marriage Certificate
- Divorce Decree
- Court Order of Adoption
- Court order of legal name change

KENTUCKY

Kentucky state law requires an application for a **DRIVER'S LICENSE** to contain the following:

1. Applicant's full legal name.
2. Applicant's date of birth.
3. Applicant's Social Security number.
4. Proof of the applicant's Kentucky residency.

Acceptable documents for providing this information include, but may not be limited to, the following: (photo copies are not acceptable).

- For full legal name and date of birth: Birth Certificate.
- For Social Security number: Social Security card (laminated cards not accepted).
- For proof of address: Utility bill, mortgage documents, rental agreements.
- For further information, please contact your local Circuit Clerk's office.

Requirements for Social Security Number and Birth Certificate Verification

- The name on your driver license should be your legal name, if not you will need to take a copy of your birth certificate or a legal document showing your name change to the clerk's office to have your driver license information corrected.
- If your social security card does not contain your legal name you will need to go to your local Social Security Administration field office to have your information updated in the Federal Social Security Administration database.
- If your driver license has your new married name, but your social security card does not, you will need to go to your local Social Security Administration field office to have a social security card issued with your new last name.

LOUISIANA

IDENTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

Applicants will be required to provide one of the following combinations:

- **One primary and two secondary documents OR**
- **Two primary documents OR**
- **If applicant has a Louisiana identification card/driver's license with a photo which clearly identifies the applicant additional identification is not required.**

SOCIAL SECURITY REQUIREMENT

- All applicants eligible for a social security number must provide the assigned number when applying for a driver's license. Although the Social Security Number will not be displayed on the face of the license, that number must be entered in the department's internal records.
- Any alien residing in Louisiana who does not possess and is ineligible to obtain a social security number shall be required to furnish a letter from the Social Security Administration stipulating they are "ineligible" or that they "have not been issued" a social security number for a Class D or E driver's license.

- In order to comply with the Military Selective Service Act, R.S. 32:40:1321(D)(1), the Social Security Number is required from all male US citizens or immigrants age 15 to 26 who apply for a driver's license. Failure to provide the SSN will result in the denial of issuance.

OUT-OF-STATE TRANSFERS Applicants must provide all of the following:

- Out-of-state license
- One primary document
- One secondary document
- Social Security Number

PRIMARY DOCUMENTS

Birth Certificate

- Original certificate of birth
- Certified copy of birth certificate (long form) and Birth Card (short form) does not require a seal
- Birth registration card or certificate issued by a state or county bureau of vital statistic
- Certificate of Birth Abroad issued by the US Department of State.
- Certificate of Naturalization
- Native American tribal document

Passport

- US Passport book or Passport Card
 - Applicants 17 and under must also present a certified birth certificate or documentation proving custody/legal guardianship
- Foreign Passport
 - Must be appropriately stamped and accompanied by proper immigration documents

Immigrants / Non-immigrants

- Permanent Resident Card (I-551)
- Department of Homeland Security Refugee travel document (I-571)
- Department of Homeland Security Permit to reenter the United States (I-327)

Military

- Current US ID card
- Dependent ID card
- Draft record
- DD-214
- Selective Service Notification
- US Coast Guard Merchant Mariner Card

SECONDARY DOCUMENTS

- DL or ID card issued by a state motor vehicle department with a photo that clearly identifies the individual.
- An official driving record from the last state of issuance is required if the applicant has lost his out-of-state license.
- A foreign driver's license must be accompanied by proper immigration documents.

Social Security Number verification

- Social security card
- Official verification of the social security number from the Social Security Administration or verbal verification

Identification Card (with photo)

- Louisiana college or university
- Louisiana middle / high school
- Law enforcement officer's ID
- Employment ID card (major corporations, hospitals, governmental agencies)
- ID cards issued by federal, state, local governmental agencies
- LA Department of Public Safety & Corrections prison or parish ID card
- TWIC (Transportation Worker Identification Credential)
- Employment Authorization Document I-766 issued by DHS
- Original Refugee Resettlement Program letter. This document will include the agency director's signature with a raised seal and is valid for 15 days from issuance.

Educational diploma / certificate / license

- High school, college or university
- High school year book photo
- School records or at least 2 report cards from separate years
- Original or certified professional degree or license
- Driver Education Certificate
 - Department of Education
 - 14 Hour Pre-licensing (six (6) hour pre-licensing course and eight (8) hour behind the wheel instruction.)
 - 38 Hour Course

Medical

- Medicare / Medicaid card
- Medical eligibility card
- CDL Medical form / card
- Health insurance card

Miscellaneous documents

- Original adoption papers
- Baptismal certificate
- Original marriage license or certificate of marriage issued by a county, parish or city in the US or an original or certified copy of a divorce from a county, parish or city in the US.
- Official deed or title to property in Louisiana, including burial plots
- Vehicle registration or certificate of title of vehicle in applicant's name
- Motor vehicle lien instrument
- Local utility statements showing name and address of the applicant or a receipt indicating utilities have been turned on
- Insurance policy (health, home, life, auto)
- One-payroll stub (printed)
- W-2 forms for 2 years
- Prison release documents or letter from probation officer
- Letter of verification / introduction from another state agency responsible for placement of deprived / impaired individuals (i.e., Blind Services)
- CDL driver's log book

MAINE

PROVING MAINE RESIDENCY

Any resident seeking to acquire or renew a Maine DRIVER LICENSE or Maine ID CARD will need to provide documentary evidence of Maine residency. This evidence must contain an actual physical address.

Please bring with you one form of evidence that you live in Maine. Some specific examples are listed below. Note: this is not an all-inclusive list:

- Recent Maine Driver's License with a physical address
- Maine Vehicle Registration or other credential
- Utility Bill - electric bill, water/sewer bill, cell phone bill, etc.
- Maine Resident Hunting and or Fishing License
- Contract in their name - mortgage agreement, lease, insurance policy, insurance ID card, SR22
- Tax bill
- Document issued by a government entity
- Tax return
- Paycheck stub
- W-2
- Conditional order of restoration

LEGAL PRESENCE: U.S. / NATURALIZED CITIZEN

You must provide proof of legal presence in the United States to obtain or renew a drivers license or state ID. You must present a legible, unexpired document from the list below:

U.S./Naturalized Citizen

- Birth Certificate - must be a certified copy from a State Office of Vital Statistics or equivalent agency showing the individual was born in:
 1. a State of the United States,
 2. District of Columbia,
 3. Puerto Rico after January 12, 1941, *See **Comment**
 4. Virgin Islands after January 16, 1917,
 5. Guam after April 11, 1899,
 6. American Samoa after February 15, 1900,
 7. Swains Island after
 8. Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands after January 8, 1978;
- Passport or Passport Card from the United States
- Consular of Report of Birth Abroad, Certificate of Report of Birth or Certification of Report of Birth
- Certificate of Naturalization,
- Certificate of U.S. Citizenship,
- United States Citizen Identification Card,
- Identification Card for Resident Citizen in the U.S.,
- American Indian Card, or
- Northern Mariana Identification Card.

***Comment:** On July 1, 2010, the Vital Statistics Office of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico began issuing new, more secure certified copies of birth certificates to U.S. citizens born in Puerto Rico, because of a new Puerto Rico birth certificate law. The Bureau of Motor Vehicles will not accept any certified copies of Puerto Rico birth certificates issued before July 1, 2010 for the purpose of establishing legal presence

for driver license and identification applications. Individuals who were born in Puerto Rico and are now living elsewhere can apply for a new birth certificate on-line or by mail.

Acceptable alternative documents for a person born **IN** the United States may include:

- A certified letter from a jurisdiction listed above stating that no birth record exists. The letter must include the person's name, date of birth, the years covered by the search for a birth record, and that there is no birth record on file; **and**
- A document issued by the United States or a jurisdiction listed above, showing the name, date of birth and the birth occurred in a jurisdiction listed above, including military discharge records, census records, and school records; **or**
- At least one of the following:
 - A. baptismal certificate, religious record or tribal record showing name, date of birth and the birth occurred in a jurisdiction listed above.
 - B. hospital birth certificate showing name, date of birth and the birth occurred in a jurisdiction listed above.
 - C. doctor's record of birth showing name, date of birth and the birth occurred in a jurisdiction listed above, or
 - D. newspaper or insurance files showing name, date of birth and the birth occurred in a jurisdiction listed above.

Persons born **OUTSIDE** the United States claiming citizenship through one United States citizen parent may present:

- person's foreign birth certificate,
- proof of citizenship of parent, and
- evidence of the applicant's legal relationship to parent.

Persons born outside the United States claiming citizenship through two United State citizen parents may present:

- person's foreign birth certificate,
- parent's marriage certificate or evidence of the applicant's relationship to the citizen parents, and
- proof of citizenship of parents.

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER

If your social security number is not on file with the Secretary of State, you must provide your social security number. If you believe you are ineligible for a social security number, you must present an unexpired immigration document, such as an I-94, to help us determine your ineligibility.

LEGAL NAME CHANGE

if you have had a legal name change due to marriage, divorce or by court order you will be required to show appropriate supporting documentation such as a marriage certificate, divorce decree or other court documentation.

MARYLAND

NAME CHANGE

If you have legally changed your name by marriage or court order, you must submit the original or a certified copy of your marriage certificate or court order. No photocopies will be accepted unless certified by the issuing authority. For multiple name changes, you must show a document trail linking your current name to your chosen proof of identity. Marriage licenses must be from a governmental agency.

Church issued licenses cannot be accepted. If presenting a valid U.S. Passport and the name on your passport is your current name, you are not required to present additional name change documents. The Document must be a government document; church marriage certificates are not accepted.

PROOF OF AGE AND IDENTITY

Provide one (1) of the following documents. Sources of Proof documents must be in English, or translated into English. A foreign issued license may be accompanied by an international driver's license or translated into English.

- U.S. Birth Certificate
- U.S. Passport
- Consular Report of Birth Abroad (CRBA)
- Permanent Resident Card
- Certificate of Naturalization
- Certificate of Citizenship
- Unexpired Employment Authorization Documents (EAD)
- Unexpired Foreign Passport WITH Current Valid USCIS Document
- Unexpired Foreign Passport WITHOUT valid USCIS documents.
- Unexpired Consular ID Card

PROOF OF SOCIAL SECURITY

Provide one of the following documents that shows your complete name and social security number:

- Original Social Security card;
- W-2 form, not more than 18 months old;
- SSA-1099 form, not more than 18 months old;
- Non-SSA-1099 form, not more than 18 months old; or
- Pay stub bearing the applicant's name and full SSN, not more than 3 months old.
- Document from Social Security Administration demonstrating non-work authorized status.

PROOFS OF RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Use the checklist below to select 2 source documents to prove your Maryland residence. The "certification letter" from the Comptroller's office does NOT qualify as a source document for residency. Provide at least two (2) of the following documents which contain your Maryland residential address. If you do not have 2 items from this list, see if you qualify for one (1) of the "Residency Exceptions" listed below.

- Maryland vehicle registration card or title
- Utility, telephone, or cable/satellite TV bill
- Checking or savings account statement
- Life insurance card or policy (over 3 years old)
- Property tax bill or receipt
- Mortgage account or proof of home ownership
- Residential rental contract (apartment lease or other rental of real property)
- First class mail from a federal, state or local government agency (to include the contents and envelope); MVA mail is not acceptable
- Copy of federal or MD income tax return filing not more than 18 months old, with proof of filing

- Installment contract from a bank or other financial institution
- Sales tax or business license
- Major credit card bill
- Residential service contract (refers to services performed at the address of residence; for example, cable or satellite television, TV repairs, lawn service or exterminator contract)
- Canceled check with imprinted name and address
- Voter registration card
- Selective Service Card

Residency Exceptions

- A statement (MVA Form DL-202) signed by a parent, step-parent, legal guardian, spouse or other person with whom the applicant resides (Satisfactory proof of identity, Maryland residency, and relationship to the applicant is required)
- A letter from a nursing home, homeless shelter, transitional service provider, or half-way house verifying that they receive mail for the customer
- Order of parole, Order of Mandatory release, dated within 60 days of release or a statement (MVA Form DL-202) signed and dated by a Department of Public Safety Correctional Safety official

MASSACHUSETTS

DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

For a Massachusetts license, if you are 18 years of age or older, you must present all of the following:

- Document proving date of birth
- Document proving signature
- Document proving Massachusetts residency

All documents must be originals. Photocopies will not be accepted. Your Social Security Number must verify with the Social Security Administration. Your application will be processed through the National Driver Register and the Commercial Driver License Information System to verify the status of your operating privileges in other jurisdictions.

Social Security Number

For purposes of establishing proper identity, a customer must provide his/her Social Security number, the validity of which the Registrar will confirm using Social Security On-Line Verification, or an acceptable Denial Notice. The Social Security number requirement applies to any customer who is eligible to obtain a Social Security number. All United States citizens are eligible for and must obtain a Social Security number to be licensed in Massachusetts.

Change of Name

If a customer has recently changed his/her name, he/she should make the change with the Social Security Administration before changing the name on a permit/license/ID card. This is to ensure that Social Security On-Line Verification recognizes the customer's new name when the Registry of Motor Vehicles attempts to validate the Social Security number. The customer is not required to present any documents to the Registry of Motor Vehicles to prove the new name.

The customer is required to report the name change to the Registry of Motor Vehicles and obtain a new permit/license/ID card bearing his/her new name and signature. The customer must complete this transaction in person at a branch office. If the customer wants to change his/her name at the Registry of Motor Vehicles but has not notified the Social Security Administration of a name change, he/she must provide his/her previous name, date of birth, and Social Security number.

Signature

- There are no time constraints on documents to prove signature. The following documents may be used to prove signature:
- United States or non-United States passport with photograph and signature (including passport card)
- If a customer presents a non-United States passport, it must contain a valid visa and the customer must also present an I-94 Record of Arrival and Departure. (The I-94 can be either a paper version from US Customs and Border Protection or a printout of an electronic version downloaded from their website: <http://www.cbp.gov/travel/international-visitors/i-94-instructions>.)
- United States Coast Guard Merchant Mariner card with photograph and signature
- Current Massachusetts permit/license/ID card
- Expired Massachusetts license/ID card
- Out-of-state license with photograph and signature issued by a state, territory, possession of the United States, District of Columbia, province of Canada, or a state of Mexico or the Federal District of Mexico City
- Certain Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services documents and other United States Government immigration documents (See list of Acceptable Immigration Documents)
- Lease or loan contracts, with name and signature
- United States military discharge papers (DD 214), with signature
- Canceled personal check (copy acceptable if printed on a sheet with other cancelled checks and issued as part of a monthly statement by the bank) with signature of applicant and preprinted residential address on the check.
- Original or certified copy of a United States-issued Marriage Certificate
- Current or expired identification with photograph and customer's signature, issued by a United States agency, the District of Columbia, a state or state agency (but not state college/university identification), a municipality, a territory, or a possession of the United States, a province of Canada, or a state of Mexico or the Federal District of Mexico City
- United States military personnel (or their spouses or dependents) identification with photograph and signature
- Selective Service Card with name and signature
- Social Security Card

Residence

In order for a document to prove that a customer is a resident of Massachusetts, it must state the residential address. A Post Office (PO) Box is not an acceptable proof of residence. The address printed on a document to prove Massachusetts residence must match the residential address that a customer provides during any transaction. If a customer presents any document that is inconsistent with the concept of his/her being a resident of Massachusetts (such as B1 or B2 or other short-term visa status, or an expired visa status or documents showing an out-of-state residence), he/she will not be considered a resident and an application for a Massachusetts permit/license/ID card will be denied. The customer may be eligible for a Liquor ID card.

The following documents may be used to prove Massachusetts residence:

- Current Massachusetts permit/license/ID card
- Expired Massachusetts license/ID card (expired no more than 12 months)
- Certified or attested copy of a court order of a federal, state, or county court within the United States that contains a raised court seal and includes the customer's full name, residential address, and date of birth (dated within 12 months of application) Examples include an adoption document, a name change document, or a gender change document
- Home mortgage, lease, or loan contracts with the customer's name, residential address, and signature (dated within 12 months of application) Examples include Retail Installment Sale Agreement, and Motor Vehicle Installment Sale Contract
- Current, valid homeowner's or renter's insurance policy with the customer's residential address that is for the current or immediate prior year
- A bank passbook with the customer's name and residential address printed or written in a designated place in the passbook
- A bank statement or transaction-related document (no more than 60 days old) on a form generated by the issuing bank and displaying the bank's name and mailing address, and the customer's name and residential address, received through mail by the customer
- A checkbook with the customer's preprinted name and residential address
- ATM/Debit Card statement with name and residential address (no more than 60 days old)
- Canceled personal check (copy acceptable if printed on a sheet with other cancelled checks and issued as part of a monthly statement by the bank) with signature of customer and preprinted residential address on the check and dated not more than 60 days earlier
- Original or certified copy of a United States-issued Marriage Certificate (dated within six months of application)
- A utility bill (gas, electric, wired telephone, wired cable, or heating oil delivery bill) that contains the customer's name and residential address (no more than 60 days old)
- Current Massachusetts registration card
- A property tax or excise tax bill that is for the current or the immediate prior year and contains the customer's name and residential address
- Tuition bill or student loan coupons, with residential address, with a due date of not more than 12 months old
- Original school transcript with name and residential address (not valid if more than 12 months old)
- Original letter issued and signed by the principal, headmaster, or official keeper of the records of a Massachusetts school (including a college or university) on the school's letterhead that states the customer is currently a resident student and includes the name and date of birth (dated within 12 months of application)
- Medicaid correspondence (dated within six months of application)
- Credit Report issued by Experian, Equifax, or TransUnion (dated within 12 months of application)
- Annual Pension or Retirement Statement for the current or immediate prior year
- Annual Social Security Statement for the current or immediate prior year
- First-class mail from any federal or state agency that displays residential address
- W-2 Form from current or previous year that displays residential address
- Cell phone, credit card, doctor, or hospital bill issued within the last 60 days
- Voter registration signed and certified by a city/town official
- Pre-printed pay stub with the employer's name and address and the customer's name and residential address (no more than 60 days old)
- Current car loan payment book that displays residential address
- Car insurance policy/bill (no more than 60 days old)
- Current Massachusetts-issued Professional License that displays residential address
- Jury Duty Summons (dated within 12 months of application)
- Census or Census Verification for current year

- Massachusetts Firearms Card, with photograph, signature, residential address, and date of birth (expired no more than 12 months)
- Notarized statement from parent/legal guardian that states customer currently resides in the parent/guardian's home (only for 18-21 year old customers)

Acceptable forms of photograph identification:

- Massachusetts Firearms Card, with photograph, signature, residential address, and date of birth
- United States or non-United States passport with photograph and signature (including passport card)
- Out-of-state license with photograph, date of birth, and signature issued by a state, territory, or possession of the United States, District of Columbia, a province of Canada, or a state of Mexico or the Federal District of Mexico City
- Certain Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services documents and other United States Government immigration documents (See list of Acceptable Immigration Documents)
- United States Coast Guard Merchant Mariner card with photograph and date of birth
- United States military personnel (or their spouses or dependents) identification with photograph and date of birth
- Current Massachusetts permit/license/ID card
- Expired Massachusetts license/ID card
- Current or expired identification with photograph and customer's signature, issued by a United States agency, the District of Columbia, a state or state agency (but not state college/university identification), a municipality, a territory, or a possession of the United States, a province of Canada, or a state of Mexico or the Federal District of Mexico City

MICHIGAN

Applying for an ENHANCED LICENSE or ID

Documents needed:

- Proof of a valid Social Security number
- Proof of U.S. citizenship
- Proof of identity
- Proof of residency (at least two documents are required)

ACCEPTABLE DOCUMENTATION

Present ONE of the following to demonstrate a valid SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER.

- Social Security card or other Social Security Administration document containing your name and Social Security number.
 - W2 or 1099 form.
 - Pay stub containing your name and Social Security number.
 - U.S. military ID card with photo (DD-2, DD-1173 or CAC card).
- Note:** All Social Security information will be verified.

Present ONE for U.S. CITIZENSHIP

- A certified birth certificate with a raised seal issued by a U.S. or U.S. territory government office.
- Valid, unexpired U.S. passport or passport card.
- Certificate of Citizenship (N-560 or N-561).
- Certificate of Naturalization (N-550, N-570 or N-578).
- Consular Report of Birth Abroad issued by the U.S.
- Department of State (FS-240, DS-1350 or FS-545).

Note: Your first/last name and date of birth on your citizenship and identity documents should match. If your current legal name is different from the name on your citizenship document, you must show legal proof of the name change, such as an original marriage license, divorce decree or court order.

IDENTITY VERIFICATION (must be a photo ID)

- Out-of-state driver's license or ID card. (Licenses or ID cards expired for less than one year will be accepted.)
 - Valid, unexpired U.S. passport or passport card.
 - Government-issued employee photo ID card (federal, state or municipal).
 - U.S. military ID card with photo (DD-2, DD-1173 or CAC card).
 - Tribal photo ID card from a federally recognized Native American tribe.
 - If the applicant is below age 18 and does not have one of the above, a parent or guardian must present his or her driver's license or ID card and sign for the applicant.
-

Proof of MICHIGAN RESIDENCY (at least TWO documents with your name and Michigan residential address.)

- Utility bill or credit card bill issued within the last 90 days. (Electronic copies are acceptable.)
 - Account statement from your bank or other financial institution issued within the last 90 days. (Electronic copies are acceptable.)
 - Michigan high school, college or university report cards, or transcripts.
 - Mortgage, lease, or rental agreements. (Lease and rental agreements must include the landlord's telephone number.)
 - Pay stub or earnings statement issued with the name and address of the employer.
 - Life, health, auto, or home insurance policy.
 - Federal, state, or local government documents, such as receipts, licenses or assessments.
 - Michigan title or registration.
 - **Note:** Residency documents in a family member's name may be used if the family relationship can be established by other forms of documented proof.
-

MINNESOTA

ENHANCED DRIVER'S LICENSE (EDL) and ID CARD (EID) Requirements

In order to apply for an Enhanced Driver's License or Enhanced Identification card, you'll need to provide documents that meet the following requirements:

- Proof of DATE OF BIRTH (ONE document from LIST A)
- Proof of FULL LEGAL NAME (ONE document from LIST B—that is not being used as proof of photographic identity document)
- Proof of SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER (ONE document from LIST C)
- Proof of PHOTOGRAPHIC IDENTITY (ONE document from LIST D—that is not being used as proof of full legal name document)
- Proof of UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP (ONE document from LIST E)
- Proof of MINNESOTA RESIDENCY (TWO documents from LIST F—that have the applicant's current name and address)

ACCEPTED DOCUMENTATION

List A: PROOF OF DATE OF BIRTH (one document from this list)

- Original or certified copy of U.S. or U.S. territory birth certificate that bears the raised or authorized seal of the issuing jurisdiction or a protective equivalent
- United States Department of State Consular Report of Birth Abroad (FS-240, DS-1335, or FS545)
- Valid, unexpired U.S. passport or U.S. passport card
- Certificate of naturalization (Form N-550, N-570)
- Certificate of citizenship (N-560, N-561)
- American Indian card (Form I-1872) or Minn. Tribal identification card that meets the requirements of *Minn. Stat. § 171.072*
- Military photo identification card issued to active, reserve or retired military personnel only

List B: PROOF OF FULL LEGAL NAME (one document from this list that is not being used as photographic identity document)

- Original or certified copy of U.S. or U.S. territory birth certificate that bears the raised or authorized seal of the issuing jurisdiction or a protective equivalent
- United States Department of State Consular Report of Birth Abroad (FS-240, DS-1335, or FS545)
- Valid, unexpired U.S. passport or U.S. passport card
- Certificate of naturalization (Form N-550, N-570)
- Certificate of citizenship (N-560, N-561)
- American Indian card (Form I-1872) or Minn. Tribal identification card that meets the requirements of *Minn. Stat. § 171.072*
- Military photo identification card issued to active, reserve or retired military personnel only
- Federal or Minnesota income tax form W-2
- Federal or Minnesota income tax form SSA-1099
- Federal or Minnesota income tax form non-SSA-1099
- Valid Minnesota driver's license, valid identification card or valid permit
- Valid driver's license, valid identification card, or valid permit issued by another U.S. state, including the District of Columbia and any U.S. territory
- U.S. military identification card issued to active, reserve or retire military personnel
- U.S. military dependent identification card
- Valid unexpired U.S. passport or U.S. passport card
- American Indian card (From I-872) or Minn. Tribal identification card that meets the requirements of *Minn. Stat. § 171.072*
- Valid city, county, state or federal employee identification card
- U.S. high school ID card with a certified transcript from the school, both issued no more than 180 days before the EDL or EID application
- U.S. college or university ID card with a certified transcript from the same college or university, both issued no more than 180 days before the EDL or EID application
- Veterans universal access identification card
- Minn. unemployment insurance benefit statement issued no more than 90 days before EDL or EID application
- Federal or state income tax return or statement for the most recent tax filing year
- 23.Minn. property tax statement for the current year that reflects the applicant's principal residential address both on the mailing portion and portion stating what property is being taxed
- Minn. vehicle certificate of title if issued no more than 12 months before EDL or EID application.
- A filed property deed or title for current residence if issued no more than 12 months before EDL or EID application
- Supplemental Security Income award statement that is issued no more than 12 months before EDL or EID application

List C: PROOF OF SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER (one document from this list)

- Original Social Security Card.
- Federal or Minnesota income tax form W-2
- Federal or Minnesota income tax form SSA-1099
- Federal or Minnesota income tax form non-SSA-1099
- U.S. employment computer-printed pay stub with applicant's name, address and full Social Security number

List D: PROOF OF PHOTOGRAPHIC IDENTITY that is not being used as proof of full legal name (one document from this list)

- Valid Minnesota driver's license, valid ID card or valid permit
- Valid driver's license, valid ID card, or valid permit issued by another U.S. state, including the district of Columbia and any U.S. territory
- U.S. military identification card issued to active, reserve, and retired military personnel
- U.S. military dependent identification card
- Valid unexpired U.S. passport or U.S. passport card
- American Indian card (Form I-872) or Minnesota tribal ID card that meets the requirement of Minn.Stat. §171.072
- Valid city, county, state or federal employee ID card
- U.S. high school ID card with certified transcript from the same school, both issued no more than 180 days before the EDL or EID application
- U.S. college or university ID card with a certified transcript from the same college or university, both issued no more than 180 days before the EDL or EID application
- Veterans universal access card

List E: PROOF OF U.S. CITIZENSHIP (one document from this list)

- Original, certified U.S. or U.S. territory birth certificate that bears the raised or authorized seal of the issuing jurisdiction or a protective equivalent
- United States Department of State Consular Report of Birth Abroad (FS-240, DS-1350, or F-545)
- Valid unexpired U.S. passport or U.S. passport card
- Certificate of naturalization (N-550, N-570)
- Certificate of citizenship (N-560, N-561)

List F: PROOF OF MINNESOTA RESIDENCY/ADDRESS (two documents from this list that must have the applicant's current name and Minnesota resident address)

- Minn. home utility services bill (*Not issued more than 90 days before the EDL/EID application; the commissioner shall not accept if two unrelated people are listed on the document submitted*)
- Minn. home utility services hook-up work order (*Not issued more than 90 days before the EDL/EID application; the commissioner shall not accept if two unrelated people are listed on the document submitted*)
- Minn. financial information with account numbers redacted including (*Not issued more than 90 days before the EDL/EID application*): Bank Account statement, Canceled check, Credit Card statement
- Minn. high school identification card with a certified transcript from the same school (*Not issued more than 180 days before the EDL/EID application*)
- Minn. college or university identification card with a certified transcript from the same school (*Not issued more than 180 days before the EDL/EID application*)
- Minn. employment pay stub that lists the employer's name, address, and telephone number (*Not issued more than 90 days before the EDL/EID application*)

- Minn. unemployment insurance benefit statement (*Not issued more than 90 days before the EDL/EID application*)
- Assisted living or nursing home statement (*Not issued more than 90 days before the EDL/EID application*)
- Life, health, automobile, homeowner's, or renter's insurance policy. *Proof of insurance card will not be accepted.* (*Not issued more than 90 days before the EDL/EID application*)
- Federal or state income tax return or statement for the most recent tax filing year
- Minn. property tax statement for the current year that reflects the applicant's principal residential address both on the mailing portion and portion stating which property is being taxed
- Minn. vehicle certificate of title (*Not issued more than 12 months before the EDL/EID application*)
- A filed property deed or title for current residence (*Not issued more than 12 months before the EDL/EID application*)
- Supplemental Security Income award statement (*Not issued more than 12 months before the EDL/EID application*)
- Mortgage documents for the applicant's principal residence
- Residential lease agreement for the applicant's principal residence (*Not issued more than 12 months before the EDL/EID application*)
- Valid Minn. driver's license, permit or identification card (*Valid license, permit or ID: Is not expired, suspended, revoked, or canceled, and 2. not disqualified for the class of vehicle being operated. Minn. Stat. § 171.01, sub. 49a*)
- Minn. professional license that is not expired
- Selective service card that is not expired
- Military orders that are still in effect at the time of application

MISSISSIPPI

How do I get a LICENSE if I am a new resident of the State of Mississippi?

You must visit the nearest driver's license office to apply for a Mississippi license.
You must present:

- A valid out-of state license,
- A Certified State issued long form Birth Certificate,
- An original social security card, and
- Two proofs of residency, examples include:
 - a. Lease/Purchase agreement
 - b. Utility Bill (Lights, Water, or Gas)
 - c. A Mississippi Car Tag receipt
 - d. A Bank Statement.
- Written and skills tests may be waived.

IDENTIFICATION CARDS

Any blind or physically disabled person, or any other persons five (5) years of age or older may apply to the Department of Public Safety for an identification card. Identification cards are issued for a four (4) year period, except those issued to legally blind persons, which are for a ten (10) year period.

You must provide the following information:

- A completed, signed Application form. The appropriate FEE must be paid.
- A social security card. Effective August 01, 2014 the Social Security Administration will no longer offer Social Security printouts. (Note: metal social security cards are not acceptable.)
- A certified copy of your birth certificate. (Note: Hospital certificates are not acceptable.)

You must provide Proof of Domicile (see policy below)

Effective July 1, 1999, any applicant for an original license who is over eighteen (18) years of age must show proof of domicile in this state to receive a license. No post office box number may be used as evidence of domicile. Any proof of documents must obtain a physical address. The examiner shall note on the application the type documentation used to determine domicile. Applicants under 21 years of age may use documentation that applies to their parents' domicile.

The following evidence or other reliable evidence may be considered in establishing, but is not necessarily determinative of domicile. Proof of domicile must be in the applicant's or applicant's spouse's name, or in the event applicant is under 21 years of age, their parents' name.

- Electric Bill
- Water Bill
- Lease or Rent Agreement
- Car Tag Registration Receipt
- Mortgage Papers
- Homestead Exemption Receipt
- Bank Statement with Physical Address (no blank checks accepted!)
- Notarized employer verification on their letterhead stating address of applicant (must include phone number)
- Mississippi license issued to parent or legal guardian when applicant is under 21 years of age.
- Voter registration card if it shows 911 address.

MISSOURI

New Missouri INSTRUCTION PERMIT or DRIVER LICENSE (first-time driver)

Applicants must present one or more documents in each of the following categories. Additional documents may be required.

NAME, DATE OF BIRTH, PLACE OF BIRTH (U.S. Citizen)

- U.S. Birth Certificate - certified with an embossed, stamped or raised seal issued by a vital records agency (hospital-issued birth certificates and birth registration cards are not accepted);
- U.S. Passport (valid or expired);
- U.S. Certificate of Citizenship, Naturalization, or Birth Abroad; or
- A *photocopy* of a certified U.S birth certificate (issued by a vital records agency) *accompanied by* a U.S. Military Identification Card or U.S. Military Discharge Papers.

NAME, DATE OF BIRTH, PLACE OF BIRTH (Non-U.S. Citizen)

- Non-U.S. citizens must present appropriate immigration documents indicating current status and should examine the complete listing of **acceptable documents** for proof of name, date of birth, and place of birth

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER (ALL Applicants)

- Provide your Social Security Number (verbally, or by presenting your Social Security card); or
- If a Social Security Number has not been assigned, the applicant must present a letter from the Social Security Administration (SSA) regarding the status of the applicant's Social Security Number.

MISSOURI RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS All applicants should show residence with any *recent* document from this list:

- Driver License Renewal Postcard;
- Motor Vehicle Renewal Postcard;
- Utility Bill (phone, water, gas, electric, trash or sewer, etc.);
- Pay Check;
- Government Check;
- Mortgage Document;
- Voter Registration Card;
- Property Tax Receipt;
- Housing Rental Contract;
- Homeowner's Insurance Policy;
- Auto Insurance Policy;
- W-2 or 1099 Form;
- Vehicle Registration or Title;
- Boat Registration or Title;
- Education transcript for current school year from an educational institution in Missouri;
- Professional License (nurse, physician, engineer, etc.), only if home address;
- Real Estate Tax Receipt, only if home address;
- Letter from shelter (**homeless only**);
- Letter from school (CDL trainees attending a Missouri training school temporarily residing in Missouri for purposes of training);
- An official letter or document from another state or local government agency (on agency letterhead or which contains the official seal of the agency) issued within the previous 30 days;
- Letter or other documentation issued by the postmaster within the previous 30 days; or
- Other government document containing the name and address of the applicant issued within the previous 30 days.

NOTE: A Post Office Box is **not** acceptable as a residential address. You must show proof of residential address **and** alternate mailing address (if applicable). **Current addresses are important! Your license will be mailed to the address provided.**

Residential address is the location at which a person has been physically present and regards as home. A residential address is a person's true, fixed, principal, and permanent home, to which a person intends to return and remain, even though currently residing elsewhere. Applicants requesting to use a mailing address different from their residential address must also submit a document from the acceptable residential address documents list to verify their mailing address.

NAME CHANGE. To verify a name change, present one of the documents below showing your current name:

- Certified Marriage Certificate
- Certified Divorce Decree
- Certified Court Order
- Certified Adoption Papers or Amended Birth Certificate
- U.S. Passport (valid or expired)
- Social Security Card/Medicare Card

- A certified "No Record Statement" from your state of birth *plus two supporting documents* (referenced below). If you were born in Missouri, a certified "No Record Statement" may be obtained from the **Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Bureau of Vital Records** (the same agency that provides certified birth certificates). This verifies that there is no birth record on file; and
- **Supporting documents** include, but are not limited to, military records, your child's certified birth certificate -- listing you as parent -- issued by a vital records agency (hospital-issued birth certificates and birth registration cards are not accepted), baptismal record, insurance policy, Social Security Administration numident, school records, employment records, and Census Bureau records, etc. The supporting documents should list the applicant's name, place of birth, date of birth, or age at the time the document was issued. Each document does not need to have all of the preceding information but the department needs sufficient information to establish place and date of birth. For example, Military Discharge Papers stating that Mr. John Brown was discharged on March 25, 1945 would not be sufficient since the document does not include Mr. Brown's place of birth.

Submit the above documents to the **Document Review Panel** using one of the three methods listed below:

- **Fax:** (573) 526-4548;
- **Mail:** Department of Revenue, PO Box 200, Jefferson City, MO 65105-0200; or
- **E-mail:** dlbmail@dor.mo.gov

A response will be provided within two weeks of our receipt of the documents. If you have any questions, you may contact our staff by phone at 573-526-2407 or by e-mail at dlbmail@dor.mo.gov

MONTANA

Identity Confirmation for DRIVER LICENSES and ID CARDS

The name and birth date on your application for a driver license or ID card must match the primary document you provide and will be checked with the Social Security Administration. **Please make sure the full legal name and date of birth you're going to use on your application for a driver license or ID card matches what is on file with the Social Security Administration.**

PROOF OF IDENTITY

The Montana Department of Justice, Motor Vehicle Division, accepts the following documents as proof of **full legal name and age** for people applying for a Montana driver license or identification card. You must provide **two** documents—either two primary documents, or one primary and one secondary document listed—to an examiner at a Montana driver license station.

Acceptable Primary Documents

- a color photo driver license or identification card, not expired for more than four years, issued by a U.S. or Canadian jurisdiction
- a certified birth certificate issued by a U.S. or Canadian jurisdiction
 - **Note:** a certified birth certificate typically has the registrar's unique seal (e.g., raised, embossed, impressed or multicolored), the registrar's signature and the date the certificate was filed with the registrar's office

- a certification from the U.S. Department of State or a U.S. embassy of the birth abroad of a U.S. citizen (Consular Report of Birth Abroad, form FS-240 or Certification of Report of Birth, form DS-1350)
- a digital identification card issued to the applicant by a federally recognized Indian tribe whose reservation is located in Montana, that contains the applicant's digitized image, date of birth and tribal enrollment number
- an unexpired military identification card issued by the U.S. Department of Defense (active duty, reserve, retired personnel or dependent of active duty personnel) that contains a color photo or digitized image of the applicant and the applicant's date of birth
- a valid, unexpired passport issued by the U.S. Department of State or the Canadian government
- a valid, unexpired passport card issued by the U.S. Department of State
- a valid, unexpired passport issued by a jurisdiction other than the U.S. or Canada and either:
 - an attached U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) record of arrival and departure, form I-94 (same name with an unexpired endorsement of the nonimmigrant status) or
 - an unexpired resident permanent resident I-551 stamp
- one of the following valid, unexpired documents issued by the USCIS:
 - certificate of naturalization, form N-550, N-570 or N-578
 - certificate of citizenship, form N-560, N-561 or N-645
 - Northern Mariana card, form I-551 with "Northern Mariana" imprinted instead of "permanent resident"
 - American Indian card, form I-551 with "American Indian" imprinted instead of "permanent resident"
 - U.S. citizen identification card, form I-179 or I-197
 - permanent resident card, form I-551
 - temporary resident identification card, form I-688
 - U.S. re-entry permit, form I-327
 - refugee travel document, form I-571
 - employment authorization card, form I-688A, I-688B or I-766, or
 - record of arrival and departure, stamped "refugee", form I-94 without a valid passport but stamped "refugee" with a photo affixed
- a U.S. or Canadian-issued instruction, learner's driving permit or receipt of driver license or permit, if it is current and contains the applicant's photo and date of birth
- a prison inmate identification card issued to the applicant by the Montana Department of Corrections that contains a photo or digitized image of the applicant and the applicant's date of birth and adult offender number
- an emergency identification photo issued and certified by the driver licensing authority of a U.S. or Canadian jurisdiction that includes the applicant's name and date of birth – not acceptable for mail renewals or mail duplicates

Acceptable Secondary Documents

- a second primary document
- an original U.S. social security card or Canadian social insurance card
- a certified copy of a marriage certificate or license issued by a government jurisdiction
- a U.S. or Canadian driver license or identification card that has been expired for more than one year but not more than five years
- a current U.S. or Canadian government jurisdiction employee photo identification card
- a U.S. or Canadian driver license or identification card that is current but does not have a color photograph
- a certified copy of a court order or judgment from a U.S. or Canadian court of competent jurisdiction containing the applicant's full legal name and date of birth
- any USCIS document approved as a primary document, but that is not expired for more than one year
- a certified copy of a birth certificate issued by a jurisdiction other than by a state, territory or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico or a province or territory of Canada
- a certification of release of discharge issued by the U.S. Department of Defense

- a Medicare, Medicaid or health insurance card with the applicant's name and individual Medicare, Medicaid or health insurance identification number
- an unexpired, color photo firearm or concealed weapon permit issued by a chief of police in an organized, full-time police department or the county sheriff in a local jurisdiction within the U.S.
- a current pilot's license issued by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration
- a certified copy of school records or a transcript containing the applicant's full name and, preferably, date of birth and issued by an elementary, secondary or postsecondary school
- a certificate of completion of a Montana department-approved traffic or driver's education course containing the applicant's name and date of birth
- a current school photo identification card with the student's name and student identification number
- a certified copy, fax or photocopy of a certified copy of the birth certificate of the applicant's child, if the certificate lists the applicant's name and date of birth as parent

PROOF OF MONTANA RESIDENCY

Upon original application for a driver license, an applicant must present evidence of the applicant's Montana residence address. A Montana residence or street address must be provided; if the applicant does not receive mail at the residence or street address, a Montana post office box or mailing address also must be provided. The department accepts the following documents as evidence of a Montana residence address, provided the document shows the applicant's name and Montana residence address as it appears on the driver license application.

Acceptable Documents

- any primary or secondary document as listed in Administrative Rules of Montana [23.3.131](#)
- a U.S. or Montana income tax return for the previous year
- a Montana voter registration card
- a receipt for personal or real property taxes paid within the last year to the state of Montana or a Montana county
- a current automobile or life insurance policy or statement
- a certified copy of school records issued by the school the applicant is attending or attended within four months of the application
- a written statement from the applicant's parent, guardian or adult child that the applicant resides at the same address as the parent, guardian or adult child, along with a copy of a document permitted under this rule that shows the Montana residential address of the applicant's parent, guardian or adult child
- the original copy of a rental agreement or rent payment receipt signed by the landlord or rental agent that includes the applicant's name and residential address
- home mortgage or equity loan papers showing the applicant's name and residential address – a rural address will be accepted when there is no other physical address
- any of the following, dated or issued not more than four months prior to application:
 - a payroll check or payroll check stub
 - a bank statement
 - a utility bill or utility hook-up order
 - canceled mail addressed to the applicant
- if the applicant is homeless, a descriptive address of the location where the applicant actually resides, e.g., "under the west end of the East Street bridge." The applicant must also provide a separate mailing address and present a written statement from a social service agency on the agency's letterhead verifying the applicant's homeless status and the descriptive address given by the applicant

PROOF OF AUTHORIZED PRESENCE

- Beginning in December 2005, the Motor Vehicle Division implemented the “authorized presence” requirements enacted by the 2005 Legislature. Under 61-5-105(10) of the Montana Code Annotated, individuals who apply for a Montana driver license or identification card must provide proof that their presence in the United States is authorized under federal law – that is, they must prove that they are either a U.S. citizen or legally authorized to be in the U.S.
- Driver licenses no longer simply indicate that someone can safely operate a motor vehicle. In today’s society, a driver license is widely used to verify a person’s identity and may be required for everything from opening a bank account to cashing a check. Given these incidental uses and Homeland Security measures, policy makers have become increasingly concerned that driver licenses be issued only to individuals who can prove that their presence in the U.S. is authorized.

Montana accepts these documents as proof of authorized presence:

- an original or certified copy of a birth certificate issued by a U.S. jurisdiction.
- a certification from the U.S. Department of State or a U.S. embassy of the birth abroad of a U.S. citizen (Consular Report of Birth Abroad, form FS-240 or Certification of Report of Birth, form DS-1350)
- a valid, unexpired passport issued by the U.S. Department of State
- a valid, unexpired passport card, issued by the U.S. Department of State
- a valid, unexpired passport issued by a jurisdiction other than the U.S. with:
 - an attached U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) record of arrival and departure (form I-94) (same name with an unexpired endorsement of the nonimmigrant status)
OR
 - an unexpired permanent resident I-551 stamp
- a valid, unexpired certificate of naturalization (form N-550, N-570 or N-578)
- a valid, unexpired certificate of citizenship (form N-560, N-561 or N-645)
- a valid, unexpired Northern Mariana card (form I-551) with “Northern Mariana” imprinted instead of “permanent resident”
- a valid, unexpired American Indian card (form I-551) with “American Indian” imprinted instead of “permanent resident”
- a valid, unexpired U.S. Citizen identification card (form I-179 or I-197)
- a valid, unexpired permanent resident card (form I-551)
- a valid, unexpired temporary resident identification card (form I-688)
- a valid, unexpired U.S. re-entry permit (form I-327)
- a valid, unexpired refugee travel document (form I-571)
- a valid, unexpired employment authorization card (form I-688A, I-688B or I-766)
- a valid, unexpired record of arrival and departure, stamped “refugee” (form I-94) without a valid passport but stamped “refugee” with a photo affixed
- a digital identification card issued to the applicant by a federally recognized Native American Tribe whose reservation is located in Montana, that contains a digitized image of the applicant, the applicant’s date of birth and tribal enrollment number

PROOF OF SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER You may provide one of the following documents as proof of your Social Security number:

- your Social Security card
- a payroll check stub, if it lists your Social Security number
- a filed State or Federal Income Tax form
- a W-2 Wage and Tax Statement
- military DD-214 papers that show your Social Security number

DOCUMENTATION OF NAME CHANGE

An applicant's **full legal name** is required on a driver license or identification card application, including a renewal application, and on the license itself. The name on your application must be the same as the name shown on a primary document unless:

- you submit the required name change documentation
- your last name replaced your middle name prior to marriage. U.S. or Canadian birth certificates are acceptable proof of prior last name.
- your name has been truncated in accordance with policy (Administrative Rules of Montana 23.3.127(3))

The space provided for recording a full legal name on a driver record or driver license may not exceed 31 characters, including up to three commas. Titles such as Dr., Rev., Mrs., and Mr. are not allowed. You may include hyphens only if they are used in your name as it appears in the primary document you use as proof of your identity.

Applications for name change must be supported by a certified copy of one of these documents:

- a marriage certificate from the issuing government jurisdiction
- a decree or judgment granting a name change from a court of competent jurisdiction
- a divorce decree or dissolution of marriage specifying change of name
- a U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), certificate of naturalization (form N-550, N-570) issued to the applicant
- a declaration of marriage filed with the district court clerk where the declaration was made

Upon payment of the required fees and providing proof of name change documentation, an applicant may also apply for a replacement driver license in the legally changed name.

NEBRASKA

PERMIT, LICENSE, OR ID CARD

When applying for a Nebraska permit, driver's license, or State ID Card, you must present documentation of:

- **Identity** containing Name and Date of Birth.
- **Principal Address** in Nebraska (at least two documents are required).
- Applicants must disclose their valid **Social Security Number** which can be verified through the Social Security Administration or show proof of exemption from this requirement by presenting a valid, unexpired Record of Arrival and Departure in a valid foreign passport (I-94 or I-94A).

IDENTITY VERIFICATION

- A valid Nebraska Digital Image Photo retained in the DMV computer system.
- A certified birth certificate issued by a State Government Office. Individuals presenting city or county birth certificates may be asked to provide additional identification documents. Hospital issued birth certificates cannot be accepted nor can Puerto Rican birth certificates issued prior to September 30, 2010.
- A valid Nebraska permit, operator's license, CDL or State ID Card, as long as the document is not mutilated or altered.

- A valid out-of-state permit, operator's license or State ID Card issued in compliance with the standards of the Real ID Act (must have Real ID indicator on it), as long as the document is not mutilated or altered.
- A valid, unexpired U.S. passport or passport card.
- A valid, unexpired Record of Arrival and Departure in a valid foreign passport (I-94 or I-94A). If status is F1, F2, J1 J2, M1 or M2, an I-20 and/or DS2019 will also be required to provide SEVIS information. If the I-94 or I-94A is stamped "Refugee" or the place of origin is Canada, the valid foreign passport is not required. If the I-94 or I-94A is stamped "Refugee" an I-797 may be required. If you have a current I-797 for any I-94 status, you may want to show this to help simplify the process. Visas, Form I-151, I-94W or I-94 Border Crosser will not be accepted.
- A valid, unexpired Permanent Resident Card (I-551).
- A valid, unexpired ADIT stamp "Processed for I-551, temporary evidence of lawful admission for permanent resident until _____" in a valid foreign passport. After June 28, 2004 printed statement "Upon Endorsement Serves as Temporary I-551 Evidencing Permanent Resident for 1 Year" in a valid foreign passport, providing the proper placement of an admission stamp.
- A valid, unexpired Employment Authorization Card (I-766).
- Certificate of Naturalization, Form N-550 or Form N-570.
- Certificate of Citizenship, Form N-560 or Form N-451.
- Consular Report of Birth Abroad (CRBA) issued by the U.S. Department of State, Form FS-240, DS-1350 or FS-545.

PRINCIPAL ADDRESS VERIFICATION

Present TWO documents with your Nebraska principal address listed. A P.O. Box will not be accepted as proof of principal address. Proof of principal address must be from two different issuing sources. If you are under 21 and cannot provide proof of principal address, parents or guardians' principal address documents will be accepted.

- Account statement from a bank or other financial institution issued within the last 90 days.
- Pay stub or earnings statement issued within the last 90 days with the name and address of the employer.
- Federal, state or local government documents, issued within the last 90 days.
- Magazines issued within the last 90 days.
- Any envelope, box, or postcard that has been sent indicating a postmark or stamped date within the last 90 days.
- Any correspondence, receipt, invoice dated within the last 90 days.
- Valid Nebraska vehicle registration.
- Valid life, health, auto or home insurance policy or card.
- Valid real estate tax statement or receipt.
- Any valid license (driver's, nursing, law, teaching, hair, fishing, etc.).
- Nebraska voter registration card.
- Mortgage, lease, or rental agreement. (Lease and rental agreements must include the landlord's name and contact information.)
- Nebraska DMV Renewal Notice.
- Blank check or deposit slip as long as accompanied by any item above.

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER or Exemption

Proof of social security number may be required and must include complete social security number. Proof of exemption will be required. All social security numbers and documents issued by the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services will be verified

- Social Security Card.
- W-2 form.
- SSA-1099 form.

- Pay stub showing applicant's name and social security number.
 - A valid, unexpired Record of Arrival and Departure in a valid foreign passport (I-94 or I-94A).
-

NEVADA

DRIVER LICENSE / ID CARD

If you are legally changing your name because of marriage, divorce or a court-approved legal name change, you must change your name with the Social Security Administration first. You must visit a Social Security office in person. The DMV electronically verifies your name, birthdate and social security number with the SSA. You may wish to wait for two or more business days for Social Security to update your records.

You must have your current license or ID and the original legal documents which authorize the change. For marriage, this must be the certified Marriage Certificate which is recorded with the County Recorder. The Marriage License issued before the ceremony is not acceptable. Divorce decrees or other court documents must be originals or certified copies.

You must visit a DMV Office to have a new driver license or ID card issued. This cannot be done online or through the mail. The DMV will punch a hole in your existing license or ID and return it to you with an interim document. Your new license or ID will be mailed to you.

PROOF OF IDENTITY AND SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER - STANDARD LICENSE OR ID

You must be a Nevada resident and provide a Nevada street address to obtain a driver's license, instruction permit, or ID card. As a first-time applicant, you will be required to provide proof of your identity (name and date of birth) and separate proof of your social security number if one has been issued for you. You must also surrender any existing U.S.-issued license or ID.

We do not accept other states' licenses, instruction permits, or ID cards as proof of identity. Please bring one of the documents listed in addition to your license, permit, or ID card. You must also complete a Driver's License or Identification Card Application (DMV 002). You must present one document for Proof of Identity **AND** one document for proof of Social Security number. Proof of your address is not required for a standard Nevada license, CDL or ID card.

Proof of Identity -- Born in the U.S.

- State-issued birth certificate (original or certified copy)
- Valid, unexpired U. S. passport or passport card
- Nevada Department of Corrections Identification Card

Proof of Identity -- Born outside the U.S.

- Certificate of Naturalization
- Certificate of Citizenship
- Unexpired Permanent Resident Card
- Unexpired Temporary Resident Card
- Consular Report of Birth Abroad
- Valid, unexpired U.S. Passport or Passport Card
- Resident Alien Card or I-551 Receipt
- Valid, unexpired Foreign Passport stamped "Processed for I-551"
- Arrival/Departure Record (I-94) with Visa or Passport

- Permit to Reenter the U.S.
- Refugee Travel Documents
- Unexpired Employment Authorization document

Social Security Number

- Social Security Card
- W-2
- IRS Form 1099
- IRS Form 1099A
- Paystub with Social Security number listed

Documents must be valid originals or certified copies that were issued in the United States (except for foreign passports). We do not accept photocopies. Permanent Resident Cards must be updated at age 14 unless the bearer turns age 16 prior to expiration.

Maiden Names / Name Changes

You must present documentation of any name change(s) if you will be presenting a proof of identity document that does not contain your current legal name. This may include a Marriage Certificate, divorce decree, adoption records, or court order. Divorce decrees must reference the maiden name or former name before marriage. In a case of multiple name changes, you may be asked for records of each change.

We do not accept:

- Hospital-issued birth certificates
- Driver's licenses or identification cards from other U.S. states, U.S. Territories or foreign countries
- Foreign birth certificates
- Border crossing cards
- Consular identification cards

If you cannot meet these requirements, you may qualify for a Driver Authorization Card. Please review the DAC requirements. Residents of all U.S. territories and foreign countries must meet the Proof of Identity requirements and take vision, knowledge and skills tests to qualify for a driver license.

Residency

Active duty military members, their spouses, dependents and others living temporarily in Nevada are not required to transfer their license and registration. Licenses are not issued to visitors and out-of-state students.

The Real ID Act in Nevada

Passed by Congress in May of 2005, the Real ID Act was part of the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and the Tsunami Relief Act. **It is not Nevada law but federal law that sets identification standards for state driver licenses if those licenses are to be used as identification when boarding an aircraft, entering a nuclear power plant or entering a federal building where identification is required.**

The Real ID Act is intended to combat terrorism, identity theft, and other crimes by strengthening the integrity and security of state-issued identification. The Act calls on states to implement a set of minimum national standards in several areas:

- information and security features that must be incorporated into each card;
- proof of identity, date of birth, social security number, lawful status, and primary residence address;
- verification of the source documents provided by an applicant; and
- increased security and privacy of personal information collected when applying for a driver's license or identification card.

The documents required to prove identity, date of birth, social security number and lawful status under Real ID are documents the DMV already requires, as set forth in Nevada Revised Statutes 483.290. What would change under Real ID is that the DMV will accept only those documents that can be verified. Additionally, the DMV would require proof of your Nevada address such as a mortgage, lease, or utility bill.

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW NOW

The Nevada DMV is not issuing any Real ID compliant license or ID.

Under the Real ID Act, motorists and ID card holders are required to show proof of identity, date of birth, social security number, lawful status, and physical residence address one time in order to obtain a license or ID card that is accepted for official federal purposes. The Real ID Act standards differ only slightly from the existing requirements.

The biggest change for Nevada residents is that the DMV would require two documents proving Nevada residency. Utility bills, mortgage statements, rental agreements, and bank statement with the correct residential address are all acceptable.

Anyone whose current name differs from that on their birth certificate will also have to show proof of the legal name change. A Marriage Certificate is sufficient for married women. Those who have been through multiple name changes because of marriage and divorce will have to show proof of each change. This is already required in Nevada. If you lack these documents, contact your state or county Vital Statistics Office, an online records service and/or the Social Security Administration.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

IDENTIFICATION AND RESIDENCY REQUIREMENTS -- United States Citizens

To obtain an **ORIGINAL (18 years of age or older)** NH Driver License you must provide:
One "Primary" document, one "Secondary" document and one "Residency" document
OR: Two "Primary" documents and one "Residency" document

Primary Documents

- An original or certified copy of his/her birth certificate (this would include US Citizens born abroad or a US Department of State issued birth certificate)
- If your current name is different than your birth name on the certificate, you must also provide legal documentation to prove your name change, i.e., marriage certificate, civil union certificate or divorce decree. A valid Passport
- A valid Military ID or other photo identification issued by the US Government
- Military dependent ID
- A valid photo/digital image driver license from another state

Note: For someone transferring from another state, your out-of-state Driver License must be relinquished.

Secondary Documents

- A photo/digital image driver license that has not been expired for more than 1 year
- A non-driver ID issued by the State of NH that has not been expired for more than 1 year
- A current employee ID issued by the State of NH A Marriage Certificate or a Civil Union Certificate
- A Divorce Decree (ONLY the section that allows a person to go back to his/her former name)
- Social Security card issued by the Social Security Administration (SSA). Social Security cards that are laminated, or that are tattered and worn will not be accepted.
- Current student photo/digital image ID card
- Military discharge papers/separation papers (for example: DD214)

Residency (for US and Non-US Citizens)

- Valid NH Certificate of Title
- A title application prepared by a Town or City Clerk or Tax Collector that is not marked "Non Resident"
- Valid NH Vehicle Registration Certificate (Boat Registration is not acceptable)
- Lease or rental agreement (properly signed by both parties)
- A notarized letter from a landlord at the address provided *
- A mortgage statement at the address provided
- Any current utility bill with service at address provided *Gas (natural or propane), Electric, Oil, Water/Sewer, Cable/Dish Service, Telephone (for fixed service only)
- Property Tax (real estate) bill at address provided
- A government check or a government document issued by an official in the municipality of residence *
- A payroll check, payroll document, or employment contract*
- Direct verification by a parent or guardian.

** Document cannot be older than 60 days.*

NAME CHANGES: If your current name is different than your birth name, you must show legal documentation for the change, i.e., marriage certificate, civil union certificate, or divorce decree.

NEW JERSEY

BE PREPARED before you apply for a DRIVER LICENSE / NON-DRIVER ID CARD

Three Easy Choices The MVC accepts hundreds of different documents, but some are much more common than others. Try one of these combinations to pass 6 Point ID Verification:

Changed your last name through marriage?

- Civil birth certificate (4 pts, primary)
- Civil marriage certificate (3 pts, secondary)
- Utility bill less than 90 days old (address verification)

Using a US Passport?

- US Passport (4 pts, primary)
- Current NJ photo driver license (1 pt, secondary)
- ATM card with name and signature (1 pt, secondary)
- Credit card bill less than 90 days old (address verification)

New driver?

- Civil birth certificate (4 pts, primary)

- Social Security card (1 pt, secondary)
- Bank statement or record (1 pt, secondary)
- Parent/guardian address verification

Get It Right the First Time

Every ID document you show must be an original or certified copy with the official state or municipal seal. If any documents do not meet this requirement, or if any documents appear altered or false or are deemed invalid for any reason, you may be required to submit additional documentation. New Jersey law requires you to submit your Social Security number.

Questions?

The NJ Motor Vehicle Commission is ready to serve you like never before. Visit the MVC online at www.njmvc.gov, or call the MVC toll-free in New Jersey at (888) 486-3339. Out-of-state, dial (609) 292-6500. For license suspensions and restorations, dial (609) 292-7500. Customer service representatives are available from 8:30 AM to 4:15 PM, Monday through Friday.

You must also present proof of address, which may be, but is not limited to, ONE of these:

- Utility or credit card bill issued in the past 90 days that shows your name at your current address
- Note: Mail addressed to P.O. boxes not accepted as proof of address (39:3-9a)
- Checking or savings account statement from a bank or credit union, issued in the past 60 days
- High school or college report card or transcript containing your address, issued within the past two years
- Original lease or rental agreement showing your name as the lessee or renter
- Property tax bill, statement or receipt from the past year
- Any letter or correspondence (including tax bills) received from the IRS or state tax office in the last year
- First-class mail received from any federal, state or local government agency in the past six months
- If you are under 18, then we will accept a Parent or Guardian Certification that verifies you are living with a parent or guardian

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER

To complete 6 Point ID Verification, the MVC will verify that your Social Security number matches your name and birth date on record with the Social Security Administration database.

NEW MEXICO

PROOF OF IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

The following documents are accepted by MVD as proof of identification number:

Social Security Card

A Social Security number is a nine-digit number issued to U.S. citizens, permanent residents and temporary, working residents by the Social Security Administration. It is generally used an identifying document for individuals within the U.S.

Social Security Number Verification Printout from the Social Security Administration

If you do not have your Social Security Card, you can go to your local Social Security Administration office and request a Social Security Number Verification printout. The printout must show which field office issued the printout and must be signed by the Social Security Administration employee issuing the printout.

If you do NOT have a Social Security Card or Social Security Number Verification

Printout, then you must provide two of the following documents, and the documents must have your Social Security number printed on them. *Note: If you plan to use any of these below documents to satisfy your Identity requirement, then you cannot use the document as part of proof of your identification number.*

- United States or State or Local Government-Issued Medical Card
- This can include Medicaid, Medicare, Armed Forces, Veterans, or state or local government-issued medical/ insurance cards.
- Documents must show your Social Security number.

The following are accepted by MVD as PROOF OF IDENTITY:

- Original or certified copy of a birth certificate issued by a state or territory of the United States (note: Hospital birth records do not qualify as birth certificates) |
- Original or certified copy of a foreign birth certificate with a notarized English translation
- Original official copy of an FS545 or FS 1350 form certifying birth abroad and translated into English Affidavit of Indian birth
- N560 certificate of citizenship
- N550 certificate of naturalization Valid permanent resident card issued by the United States government
- Court order for name change, gender change, adoption or divorce, as long as it includes the legal name, date of birth and court seal
- Marriage certificate issued by a state or territory of the United States

The following are accepted by MVD as PROOF OF IDENTITY as long as the document was NOT also used as proof of identification number:

- Driver license, learner's permit or identification card issued by the US government or by a state or territory of the US, or by a jurisdiction of Canada, as long as it has a photograph and has not been expired more than one year
- Matricula Consular card issued after February 1, 2005 by the Mexican Consulate in Albuquerque or El Paso
- Valid passport issued by a country of citizenship
- American Indian or Alaskan proof of Indian blood, certificate of degree of Indian blood, federal Indian census card or tribal membership card
- Photo identification document card issued by the US Military or Coast Guard or the NM National Guard
- Identification document issued by the US Veterans Administration (VA), if it is accompanied by a VA Medical Center ID card
- Valid US active-duty, retiree or reservist military ID (DOD ID DD-2)

Items NOT accepted by MVD as proof of meeting this requirement include:

- Baptismal Certificate
- Library Card
- Hospital Birth Record
- Retail Membership Card
- Auto Club Card
- Gym Membership Card

Proof of New Mexico Residency

If you are age 18 and older, you must present **two** proofs of New Mexico. If you are under the age of 18, you must present **one** proof of New Mexico Residency. All documents must be originals. No copies will be accepted. The following are accepted by MVD as proof of New Mexico Residency (document must not be more than three months old and have printed physical address) MVD agents may accept no more than one document from each category below:

- Real property rental agreement or purchase agreement

- Utility bills, we accept the following:
Water bill, Gas bill, Electric bill, Waste/Sewer bill, Land Line Telephone bill, Cable or Satellite bill
- Insurance bill, we accept the following:
Automobile insurance bill, Boat insurance bill, Home Owner's/Rental insurance bill, Health insurance bill, Life Insurance bill
- Bank or Credit Union statement
- Employment pay stub that contains the applicant's name and address
- A local property tax statement or mortgage document
- Proof of minor child enrolled in a new Mexico public, private, or tribal school, we accept the following: School enrollment form, Letter signed by school official on school letterhead
- Current valid motor vehicle registration
- Original documents from a New Mexico community organization, or from a city, county, state, tribal or federal government organization, attesting to the fact that the applicant is a New Mexico resident
- New Mexico medical assistance card or public assistance card
- Any document containing a Post Office Box only

NEW YORK

PROOFS OF IDENTITY FOR A DRIVER LICENSE OR NON-DRIVER ID CARD

To get a driver license or non-driver ID card for the first time or to renew a document that has been expired for more than 2 years, you must

- **PROVE YOUR DATE OF BIRTH** - provide one acceptable document from the list below
- **PROVE YOUR NAME** - provide your Social Security Card and one or more documents that total 4 points from the list below (there are special requirements if you are not eligible for a Social Security Card)

Note: If you have a valid NYS driver license, learner permit or non-driver ID card and you want a new or different document, you can show your current document to meet the required 6 points for proof of name.

Additional requirements

- your signature must be on at least one of the documents
- you must provide original documents or documents certified by the issuing agency
- you cannot provide an expired document unless noted in the chart below
- you cannot provide more than one document of the same type of proof
- DMV will accept one INS/DHS document for proof of name and date of birth
- DMV will not accept documents that have been altered in any way
- if you want an Enhanced Driver License, you must also prove that you are a U.S. citizen and resident of New York State

Acceptable Documents for Proof of Identity	Point Value	Proof of DOB?
US or US Territory Birth Certificate that shows your first and last name	6	YES
US DOS Consular Report of Birth Abroad (FS-240, DS-1350, F-545)	0	YES

NYS Photo Driver License, Learner Permit or Non-Driver ID Card. Must be current or expired for less than two years.	6	NO
Statement of Identity and/or Residence (MV-45)	4	NO
Statement of Identity and/or Residence for Applicants Represented by Government or Government-Approved Facilities (MV-45A)	4	NO
Statement of Identity for Applicants who can be Considered a Disenfranchised Homeless Youth (MV-45B)	4	NO
US Passport or Passport Card	4	YES
US Military Photo ID Card	3	YES
Certificate of Citizenship (N-560, N-561 or N-645)	3	YES
Certificate of Naturalization (N-550, N-570 or N-578)	3	YES
Valid Employment Authorization Card (I-688B or I-766) with photo, issued by INS/DHS	3	YES
Permanent Resident Card (I-551)	3	YES
Reentry Permit (I-327)	3	YES
Refugee Travel Document (I-571)	3	YES
Foreign Passport with a valid I-551 stamp or with a statement on the Visa (must be in English or translated by an embassy)	3	YES
Foreign Passport with a Visa and a valid I-94 issued by INS/DHS (must be in English or translated by an embassy). There are special requirements if your I-94 has a status code.	3	YES
Welfare/Medicaid/NY Food Stamp Card with photo	3	NO
Welfare/Medicaid/NY Food Stamp Card without photo	2	NO
NYS Interim License/Permit without photo	2	NO
NYS or NYC Pistol Permit	2	NO
NYS Professional License	2	NO
NYS Registration Document (vehicle or boat only)	2	NO
NYS Certificate of Title	2	NO
Photo Driver License issued by another US State, jurisdiction, Canadian Province or territory (must be current or expired no longer than 1 year)	2	NO
St. Regis Mohawk Tribal Photo ID Card	2	NO
Canadian Birth Certificate with St. Regis Mohawk Tribal Photo ID Card	2	YES
US Military Dependent ID Card	2	NO
US College ID Card With Photo and Transcript	2	NO
US High School ID Card with Report Card	2	NO
US Marriage or Divorce Record OR Court Issued Name Change Decree	2	NO
US Social Security Card	2	NO
US Computer Printed Pay Stub (must have your name)	1	NO
US Employee ID Card	1	NO
US High School Diploma OR GED (General Equivalency Diploma)	1	NO
US Supermarket Check Cashing Card with signature and pre-printed	1	NO

name			
US Union Card	1	NO	
US Health Insurance Card/Prescription Card	1	NO	
US Life Insurance Policy (in effect at least 2 years)	1	NO	
US Utility Bill (must include your name and address)	1	NO	
Veterans Universal Access Photo ID Card	1	NO	
W-2 Form (must have your Social Security number on it)	1	NO	
Only one of these items, if issued by the same financial institution, can be accepted			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • US bank statement • US cancelled check (must have your pre-printed name) • US cash card (ATM) (must have your signature & pre-printed name) • Major US credit card (must be valid) 	1	NO	

NORTH CAROLINA

YOU WILL NEED TO BRING 4 DOCUMENTS TOTAL

To avoid inconveniences, make sure you have all necessary documents before visiting the Driver License Office. **Note:** The Division may copy the documents presented or hold the documents for a brief period of time to verify their authenticity. In order to apply for the first time issuance of an NC Driver License or Learner Permit, you will need to gather documents from the following categories:

Proof of AGE & IDENTITY

You must provide two documents from this category. **One of the documents must contain your full name and date of birth.** Listed on the menu below are examples of documents you can use, provided they include your full name.

- Driver License—Valid, unexpired Driver License or State-Issued Identification Card from another state, Puerto Rico, a U.S. territory, or a Canadian province.
- A valid, unexpired DL/ID or learner's permit with a photo—A driver license, learner's permit or ID card that reflects a photo which has been expired less than one year.
- A valid driver license, learner's permit, or ID card without a photo.
- Birth Certificate
- Certified birth certificate issued by a government agency in the US, Puerto Rico, a U.S. territory or Canada, or U.S. Report of Consular Birth Abroad.
- No photocopies allowed, unless certified by issuing agency.

Proof of SOCIAL SECURITY

You will need a Social Security card or proof of Social Security Number by presenting one of the following documents:

- Social Security Card
- 1099 Tax Form
- W-2 Form
- DD-214 Form
- Payroll Record
- Social Security Document reflecting the Social Security Number
- Military Record reflecting the Social Security Number

- Medicaid/Medicare Card reflecting the Social Security Number

Proof of RESIDENCY for U.S. Citizen

- Any document issued by this State or county, city, or the federal government;
- NC Vehicle Registration Card or title;
- NC Voter Precinct Card;
- Military Orders/Documents;
- Utility bill or cable bill;
- Housing lease or contract, mortgage statement, property or income tax statement;
- Preprinted financial statement;
- School records;
- NC Vehicle insurance policy;
- Letter from homeless shelter

Proof of RESIDENCY for non-U.S. Citizen

- I-551 Permanent Resident Card
- Machine Readable Immigrant visa
- I-766 Employment Authorization Card
- Temporary I-551 stamp on I-94 or Passport
- I-327 Re-entry Permit with supporting immigration documentation
- I-94 Arrival/Departure Record
- I-20 accompanied by I-94
- DS-2019 accompanied by I-94
- I-571 Refugee Travel Document with supporting immigration documentation
- I-797 Notice of Action
- I-521L Authorization for Parole of an Alien into U.S. with supporting immigration documentation
- I-220B Order of supervision with supporting immigration documentation

NORTH DAKOTA

Identification Requirements

As part of a nationwide effort to enhance the issuance of secure identification credentials, proof of current name, legal presence, and date of birth is required when applying for a North Dakota Permit, License, or Identification card. Out of state permits, licenses, and ID cards will not be accepted as proof of name, legal presence, and date of birth.

All applications for permit, license, or identification card must include a social security number. The social security number will be verified with the Social Security Administration. However, the social security number will not be used as the identification card number.

Acceptable Forms of Identification are:

1. U.S. Birth Certificate (state certified; Government-issued; includes U.S. territories).
2. Valid unexpired U.S. Passport or U.S. Passport Card U.S. Government-issued Consular Report of Birth Abroad (Certificate or FS240-seal required).
3. Valid Foreign Passport with an I-94 card or an I-551 stamp.
4. U.S. Active Duty/Retiree/Reservist Military ID Card. (Dependent cards are not acceptable)
5. U.S. Court Order for adoption containing the legal name and date of birth (Court seal required).
6. Divorce decree and marriage certificate are not acceptable for proof of date of birth.
7. North Dakota state issued permit, license, or ID card

The following Immigration documents (unexpired):

I-551 Resident Alien or Permanent Resident Card
I-766 Employment Authorization Card
N560 Certificate of Citizenship
N550 Certificate of Naturalization
I-94 card stamped Refugee, Asylee or Parolee

Only original documents and certified copies will be accepted. No photocopies. A court order or government issued marriage certificate is required for a name change. Several documents may be necessary in the event there has been more than one name change since birth.

OHIO

ACCEPTABLE IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENTS

The applicant must present documents to prove all of the following five elements:

- (1) Applicant's full legal name shall consist of the applicant's current first (given) name, middle name, and last name (surname) without the use of initials or nicknames;
- (2) Date of birth;
- (3) Social Security Number (SSN), if ever assigned;
- (4) U.S. citizenship OR U.S. legal presence;
- (5) Residential street address in Ohio.

Only original documents or a copy bearing an original certification by the issuing authority are acceptable. Uncertified copies or copies of certified documents are not acceptable. Failure to prove all 5 required identification elements shall result in the denial of the application.

If the primary and secondary documents presented do not establish the applicant's full legal name, or the names on the documents are inconsistent, the applicant shall present additional documents to establish the full legal name to the satisfaction of the registrar or deputy registrar.

The following documents shall be acceptable for this purpose: a marriage certificate or marriage license; a certified copy of a decree of divorce, dissolution, or annulment of marriage; or a certified copy of a court ordered name change.

PRIMARY DOCUMENTS (Must include full legal name and date of birth)

- Certificate of Birth - Either an original or certified copy with a seal, issued by an appropriate government agency. Must contain gender.
 - Certified Copy of Court Order - Must contain the full name and date of birth of the applicant.
 - Concealed Weapons Permit - A valid Ohio issued permit with photograph.
 - Military Identification - A valid United States military service or dependent identification document with photograph.
 - Offender Release Card - Valid issued by the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction or DYS Department of Youth Services; containing the person's photograph, name, date of birth and Social Security number.
 - State-Issued Driver License - Any state, territory or possession of the United States, with photograph, current or expired not more than six months.
 - State-Issued Identification Card - Any state, territory or possession of the United States, with photograph, current or expired not more than six months.
 - State-Issued Learners Permit - Any state, territory or possession of the United States, with photograph, current or expired not more than six months.
-

- United States Citizenship and Immigration Service (USCIS) Documents - Must be an original and valid, or like documents issued by the successor agency to the USCIS.
- Valid Passport - A valid United States Passport or United States Passport Card, with photograph or a passport with photograph from another country accompanied by appropriate USCIS documents.
- Any other genuine and reliable document approved by the BMV Registrar
- **SECONDARY DOCUMENTS (Must Include Social Security Number if not on Primary Document)**
- Bureau of American Indian Affairs Card or American Indian Treaty Card - Tribal Identification card is not acceptable.
- Certified Copy of a Court Order – A certified copy of a court order with or without the date of birth.
- Credit Card
- Department of Human Services Card - May or may not have photo.
- Employer Identification Card - With photograph.
- Foreign Birth Certificate - Accompanied by an approved translator if the birth certificate is not in English.
- Gun Permit - With photograph.
- Health Insurance Card – Current and valid.
- Internal Revenue Service or State Tax Form - Issued by the appropriate governmental agency within the last 3 years.
- Marriage Certificate – Or marriage license.
- Medical Records – From a doctor or hospital.
- Military Dependent Identification - Must be valid with photograph.
- Military Discharge – Separation papers.
- Motor Vehicle Title – But no vehicle registration.
- Pilot's License
- Public Assistance Card – Issued by a governmental agency.
- School Record or Transcript - Must be certified copy.
- Social Security – An official social security card or number identification (numident) printout issued by the social security administration, but not a metal card.
- Student Identification Card - With photograph issued by a recognized school or university.
- Voter Registration Card
- W-2 Wage and Tax Statement – Cannot be handwritten and must contain full social security number.
- 1099 Form – Cannot be handwritten. Must be one of the following types: SSA-1099, 1099-DIV, 1099-G, 1099-INT, 1099-MISC, or 1099-R.
- Any other genuine and reliable document approved by the BMV Registrar
- Note: Additional documentation may be required if the documentation provided is questionable.

US LEGAL PRESENCE DOCUMENTS

- Certificate of Birth – Either an original or certified copy, with a seal, and issued by an appropriate government agency.
- Valid Passport – A valid United States Passport or United States Passport Card, with photograph or a passport with photograph from another country accompanied by appropriate USCIS documents.
- Naturalization Document – Issued by the United States.
- United States Citizenship and Immigration Service (USCIS) Documents – Must be an original and valid, or like documents issued by the successor agency to the USCIS.

* In line with Puerto Rican law, effective Monday, November 1, 2010, Ohio's BMV - like the BMVs in other states - can only accept certified copies of Puerto Rican birth certificates that are issued on or after July 1, 2010.

RESIDENCY DOCUMENTS (Must Include Ohio Residency Street Address)

If the primary and secondary documents presented do not establish the applicant's current Ohio residence street address, the applicant shall present additional documents containing the applicant's name and current address within Ohio to establish that address to the satisfaction of the registrar or deputy registrar. A post office box or other mail box address is not acceptable.

The following documents shall be acceptable if the applicant's current Ohio residence street address is included in the document. Only original documents or a copy bearing an original certification by the issuing authority are acceptable. Uncertified copies or copies of certified documents are not acceptable. Failure to provide two acceptable identification documents and proof of residency in Ohio shall result in the denial of the application.

- Insurance Policy - Any current and valid automobile liability, premises liability, or life insurance policy.
- Bank Statement - Any checking or savings account statement, including on-line statements, dated within the last 60 days.
- Child Support Check Stub - From the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services with the name and address of the applicant.
- Income Tax Return Filing - Copy of federal or Ohio income tax return filing not more than 18 months old, with proof of filing.
- Certified Copy of Court Order - Must be court order of probation, order of parole, or order of mandatory release.
- School Records - Must contain satisfactory proof of identity, Ohio residency, and relationship of the parent or guardian to the child applicant.
- Certified Statement of Residency - In the case of a dependent child, the BMV may accept a certified statement of residency from a child's parent or guardian, signed in the presence of a BMV official. Satisfactory proof of identity, Ohio residency, and relationship of the parent or guardian to the child applicant is also required.
- Certified Statement of Residency - In the case of a married person, the BMV may accept a certified statement of residency from the applicant's spouse, signed in the presence of a BMV official. Satisfactory proof of identity, and Ohio residency.
- Installment Loan Contract - From a bank or other financial institution.
- Major Credit Card Bill - Statement – or major retail store credit card statement with Ohio street address.
- Mortgage Account - Or proof of home ownership.
- Ohio Certificate Of Title
- Ohio Mail-in Renewal Notice
- Valid Ohio Voter Registration Card
- Paycheck Stub - Issued within the last six months.
- Professional License - Issued by an Ohio government agency.
- Property Tax Bill - Or receipt of payment.
- Hunting/Fishing License - Ohio resident hunting or fishing license valid during the current or previous year.
- Sales Tax or Business License - Must show Ohio residence address.
- Selective Service Registration Acknowledgement Card
- Certification of Residency - From a nursing home or homeless shelter on a form prescribed by the registrar for that purpose.
- Utility Bill - From an electric, telephone, water, sewer, cable, satellite, heating oil, or propane provider issued within the last 60 days.
- Concealed Carry Permit - Valid concealed carry weapons permit.
- Public Assistance Check Stub - Check stub, food stamp card, or letter on government letterhead (issued within the last 12 months), issued by a government public assistance agency.
- Social Security Administration Document – with Ohio street address
- TSA letter
- Other - Any other genuine and reliable document approved by the BMV Registrar.

OKLAHOMA

PROOF OF ID REQUIREMENTS

Every applicant must furnish both primary and secondary documentary proofs of identity, proof of full legal name and birth date, and proof of legal presence in the United States when applying for an Oklahoma driver license or identification card. Any document furnished must be either a certified or original copy and must be issued by the proper authority. Notarized documents will not be accepted. Any document that has been or appears to have been duplicated, traced over, mutilated, defaced, tampered with, or altered in any manner or that cannot be read by the Driver License Examiner will not be accepted or used for identification purposes. All identification documents must be approved by the Examiner before acceptance. The Examiner may, at his or her discretion, request additional identification documentation of the applicant.

PRIMARY PROOF of identification for a United States citizen

For original issuance of a driver license or identification card, or for renewal after expiration, one of the following must be presented:

- A certified birth certificate, as issued by the appropriate state agency from the state of birth. The birth certificate shall include the person's name, date of birth, and sex, shall be signed and sealed, and shall include the certificate number. The following documents are **NOT** acceptable as a birth certificate: a hospital birth certificate or record, a birth registration, an abstract of birth.
- A United States passport
- For a United States citizen who is born in another country, a certification issued by the United States Department of State.
- For a naturalized citizen of the United States, a Certificate of Naturalization issued by the United States Citizenship and Immigration Service. The name on the document must be the same as the name used by the applicant on the driver license or identification card, and for every person born in another country and adopted as a minor child by a United States citizen parent, a Certificate of Citizenship issued by the United States Citizenship and Immigration Service,
- An Oklahoma driver license originally issued by Department of Public Safety on or after November 1, 2007
- A State of Oklahoma identification card originally issued by the Department of Public Safety on or after November 1, 2007

SECONDARY PROOF of identification for any person

For original, renewal or replacement of a driver license or identification card, one of the following must be present:

- Any primary proof of identification listed above that is not used as the primary ID for a U.S. citizen
- For any person under the age of 18, an affidavit signed by the parent or legal guardian
- Photo identification card issued by one of the following:
 - Oklahoma public, private, or parochial secondary school
 - Oklahoma institution of higher education
 - Oklahoma technology center school
 - Oklahoma employer
 - Oklahoma gun permit
 - Pilot license
 - Oklahoma lifetime hunting or fishing license
 - Oklahoma voter identification card
 - Social Security card
 - Health insurance card
 - Motor vehicle registration or title
 - Marriage certificate
 - Separation or divorce judgment
 - High school, technology center school, college, or university diploma

- Professional degree, certificate, or license
- Deed or title to property in Oklahoma, including a burial plot deed
- Health, life, or home insurance policy issued to the applicant
- Automobile insurance policy or security verification form issued to the applicant
- A valid U.S.D.O.T. health card, as required by 49 C.F.R. Part 391
- Digital photograph comparison, if a Department-generated digital photograph is already on file with the Department
- An identification document issued by the United States Armed Services; one of the following:
 - Military discharge (DD-214), unless specified not to be used for identification
 - Military identification card
 - Military dependent identification card
 - United States Bureau of Indian Affairs identification card or a Oklahoma tribal photo identification card which identifies the person and includes all the following information:
 - color photograph of the person
 - full legal name of the person
 - birth date of the person
 - signature of the person
 - signature of person who verifies records
 - tribal seal
 - Out-of-state driver license

OREGON

REQUIRED IDENTITY DOCUMENTATION

Every time you visit a DMV office to conduct business regarding a driver license, permit, or ID card, you must bring proof of your current full legal name, your legal presence in the U.S., your identity, your date of birth, and your Social Security Number (SSN). If your address has changed since you were last issued a card, you must bring proof of your current residence address. **All documents presented as proof must be original or certified copies from the issuing agency.**

PROOF OF LEGAL PRESENCE, IDENTITY, AND DATE OF BIRTH

When you apply for a driver license, permit or ID card you must present at least one document listed below as proof that you are a U.S. citizen, Lawful Permanent Resident or that you are legally present in the U.S. for a temporary period of time. The following documents can be used as proof of U.S. Citizenship:

- U.S. Government-issued birth document certified by a city, county, state or federal agency, including District of Columbia, U.S. Census Bureau or a U.S. Territory (American Samoa, Puerto Rico (issued on or after July 1, 2010), Guam, U.S. Virgin Islands, and North Mariana Islands), however:
 - The document **cannot** be laminated
 - DMV will **not** accept birth documents issued by a non-government agency, such as a hospital issued birth certificate, hospital issued birth card, hospital issued birth registration or a baptismal certificate
 - Birth documents from the Canal Zone are only acceptable if the birth was **prior** to 1980;
 - U.S. Government-issued birth documents issued with the notation “FOREIGN BORN” **AND “THIS IS NOT EVIDENCE OF UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP” is not acceptable proof of U.S. citizenship.** To use this document additional immigration and/or court documentation will be required;
- A U.S. Consular Report of Birth Abroad (FS-240);
- A Request for Verification of Birth (DD372) that must include date/signature of recruiting officer, and signature, date and official seal or stamp of the issuing Vital record agency;

- Report of Child Born Abroad of American Parent(s);
- A valid U.S. Passport, Passport Card, Emergency Passport or Territorial Passport, expired no more than 5 years (the passport cannot be hole-punched, have clipped corners or be marked "cancelled"); or
- A tribal ID card issued by one of the following:
 - Confederated Tribe of Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon
 - Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians
 - Confederated Tribes of Umatilla Indian Reservation
 - Burns Paiute Reservation
 - Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians
 - Official Tribal Identification of the Klamath Tribes
 - Confederated Tribes of Grande Ronde Oregon
 - Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians
 - Coquille Indian Tribe Enrollment Identification Card.

The following immigration documents can be used as proof of U.S. citizenship, U.S. naturalization, permanent lawful residence or temporary legal presence:

- A valid Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) or Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) or Republic of Palau Passport expired no more than 5 years (the passport cannot be hole-punched, have clipped corners or be marked "cancelled"), must include Arrival/Departure Record (I-94);
- A valid foreign passport **not** expired (the passport cannot be hole-punched, have clipped corners or be marked "cancelled") and includes one of the following:
 - Arrival/Departure Record (I-94, CBP I-94A)
 - A page within the passport stamped "Processed for I-551"
 - Notice of Action (I-797A), (*Note: The I-797 is the receipt received showing that you have applied for a change or extension of your legal presence. DMV will only accept the I-797A approving the change requested as proof of your legal presence*)
 - I-94 or CBP I-94A stamped "Refugee" or "Asylee" or "Paroled Until" or "Parolee";
- I-94 with attached photo stamped "Upon endorsement serves as Temporary I-551 evidencing permanent residency for one year"; or
- One of the following U.S. Department of Homeland Security documents, **not** expired:
 - Employment Authorization Card (I-766)
 - Certificate of Citizenship
 - Resident Alien Card or Permanent Resident Card
 - Certificate of Naturalization
 - Permit to Re-enter (I-327)
 - Refugee Travel Document (I-571)
 - Identification Card of Resident Citizens in the United States (I-179)
 - U.S. Citizen Identification Card (I-197).
- If you hold a U.S. government-issued birth document that contains the notation "FOREIGN BORN" **AND** "THIS IS NOT EVIDENCE OF UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP" you will also need to present appropriate immigration and/or certified court documents as proof of your legal presence in the United States.
- DMV verifies the completeness and authenticity of all immigration documents presented as proof of legal presence in the United States issued by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), United States Citizen and Immigration Services (USCIS) and Customs & Border Protection (CBP). Verification is done using the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE). DMV cannot issue a driver license, permit, or ID card if the immigration document presented as proof of legal presence does **not** verify.
- If you are a citizen of, a permanent resident of or legally present in the U.S. and do not have the required documents to prove your current full legal name, you may be eligible for a temporary permit.

- Your full legal name is the name shown on your legal presence/identity document. If your current name is different than the name shown on your legal presence/identity document, you must present additional documentation proving your current legal name.
- If your date of birth is incorrect on your legal presence/identity document you must have the document corrected before it is acceptable as proof of your legal presence, full legal name, identity and/or date of birth.

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER (SSN)

When you apply for an Oregon driving privilege or ID card, you must provide your Social Security Number (SSN) on the application. DMV cannot issue a privilege or card if you do not provide your SSN for verification with the Social Security Administration. All United States citizens, lawful permanent residents, and legally present temporary residents authorized to work in the United States are eligible for an SSN. If you do not have an SSN and are eligible for an SSN, you must get one before DMV will issue a driving privilege or ID card.

The Oregon Vehicle Code requires DMV to collect and verify your SSN if you apply for a driver license, permit or ID card unless you are not eligible for an SSN. If you are not eligible for an SSN, DMV must view proof that you are not eligible for an SSN. If you refuse to disclose or apply for an SSN or the SSN you provide does not verify, DMV will not issue you a driving privilege or ID card.

DMV takes the responsibility to safeguard personal information very seriously. DMV employees receive training on how to safeguard records and are required to follow state and federal privacy laws. Your SSN will not be displayed on your driver license, permit, or ID card, or released on DMV records. Access to your SSN is allowed only to qualified government agencies.

PROOF OF RESIDENCE ADDRESS

You must present at least one document from the acceptable proof of residence address documents listed below. Documents must:

- Be originals or NCR (carbonless) copies where applicable;
- Contain both your name and address (not acceptable if addressed "in care of", or "for");
- Be in ink, typed or computer/printer generated, and contain no alterations, such as erasures, different or varying handwriting, information crossed out, overstrikes, correction liquid or tape.

Acceptable proof of residence address documents include:

- Any document DMV accepts as proof of legal presence or identity, such as, a U.S. passport or passport card or County Corrections Proof of Identity/Date of Birth letter, an Oregon Concealed Weapon Permit/Concealed Handgun License or military documents not expired over one year;
- A verbal statement from any person residing at the same residence address you listed on your application. The person making the statement **must** accompany you and present one acceptable proof of residence address;
- Oregon Driver License, Instruction Permit or ID Card-- **not** expired for more than one year. The driver license, permit or ID card can **not** contain an address change sticker with a mailing address that is different from your residence address;
- Oregon Interim Driver License, Instruction Permit or ID card, **not** expired;
- Oregon Temporary Driver License/ID/Permit (LP) **not** expired;
- Oregon vehicle title or registration card. The title or registration card **cannot** contain a mailing address that is different from your residence address. You **must** be the primary owner on record;
- Utility hook up order or utility statement issued by the service provider;
- Any document **issued** by a financial institution that includes your residence address, such as, a bank statement, loan statement, student loan statement, dividend statement, credit card bill,

mortgage document, closing paperwork, property tax statement, a statement for a retirement account, etc;

- Any item delivered by the United States Postal Service, FedEx, or UPS sent by a verifiable business or government agency. The item must contain your first and last name and is acceptable with or without the envelope. Personal mail, such as mail from family, friends, yourself or neighbors is **not** acceptable. Mail from DMV **cannot** include a mailing address that is different from your residence address. Mail forwarded by the U.S. postal service such as yellow forwarding sticker, computer printed address change, or stamped address change is **not** acceptable;
- Address change sticker from Oregon DMV **cannot** contain a mailing address that is different from your residence address;
- Any document issued by an insurance company or agent, such as, an insurance card, binder, bill, etc. containing your residence address;
- Any document issued by an educational institution, such as, transcripts, report cards, enrollment confirmation, etc. (does **not** include DMV Statement of Enrollment, form 735-7185);
- A U.S. government-issued marriage certificate or license signed by a government official. The document must be an original or certified copy from the issuing agency;
- Rental/Lease Agreement that includes the original signature of the lessor or landlord. If you present a photocopy the copy must include the original signature of the lessor or landlord;
- A loan agreement, payment booklet/voucher, or loan statement;
- Paycheck, paystub, W-2 or 1099 tax form;
- An Oregon Department of Consumer & Business Services (DCBS) issued manufactured structure ownership document that includes a site address that is the same as your residence address;
- Oregon voter notification card or voter profile report - An application or certified registration to vote is **not** acceptable;
- Selective Service card;
- Medical or health benefits card (this does **not** include the CDL Medical card);
- Unexpired professional license issued by an agency in the U.S.;
- Current Certificate of Eligibility for Exchange Visitor (J-1) status (DS2019) must include immigration stamp and signature;
- Approved letter from Oregon State Hospital, homeless shelter, transitional service provider or halfway house dated within 60 days of your application certifying your residence address. Must include a business card from the representative signing the letter;
- Letter from Department of Veterans Affairs Rehabilitation Center & Clinics certifying your address if you reside at the facility. Must be dated the same date as application. Must include a business card from the representative signing the letter; or
- Letter on company letterhead from an employer certifying that you live at a non-business residence address owned by the business or corporation. The letter **must** be signed by the human resources division or by your manager or supervisor and **must** include a business card of the person who signed the letter. The letter must be dated within 60 days of the application and must be the original letter with original signature (photocopies are **not** acceptable). A letter certifying that you live at the business address is not acceptable.
- *Mail must include your first and last name. Mail addressed with a "forwarding label" or an "address label" affixed to the envelope or contents is not acceptable.*
- Your residence address is the actual address where you physically reside. It is very important that you provide a good address when applying for a driving privilege or ID card. Failing to provide a good address will cause you to not receive your permanent driver license, permit or ID card. A mailing address may be used in addition to a residence address, but never in place of.
- If you have an out-of-state residence and/or mailing address you must provide proof that you are a resident of or domiciled in Oregon. You must complete a Certification of Oregon Residency or Domicile (Form 735-7182) and provide acceptable proof. Acceptable proof of residency and/or domicile is noted on the back of the form.
- *If you provide DMV with an address that is determined to be an address of a mail service provider, false or fictitious or an address known to be that of a business, you may be denied issuance or your privileges or card may be canceled until you provide DMV with the address where you physically reside.*

- All documents presented must be acceptable to DMV. DMV has the discretion to reject or to require additional evidence to verify your residence address.
- Homeless. If you are homeless, you may use a descriptive address such as "under the west end of the Burnside Bridge." If you use a descriptive address must also provide a mailing address and proof that you are a resident of or domiciled in Oregon.

You must complete a Certification of Oregon Residency or Domicile (Form 735-7182) and present acceptable proof. Acceptable proof of residency and/or domicile is noted on the back of the form.

MAILING ADDRESS

You must provide an address where you can receive your mail. Your permanent driver license, permit or ID card is mailed to the address that you provide on your application. A mailing address is acceptable in addition to your residence address. **The post office will not forward your driver license, permit, or ID card.** If your mailing address is different or changes from the address you provided at the time you applied, you will not receive your card in the mail. It will be returned to DMV as undeliverable. If you did not receive your license, permit or ID card in the mail and your residence and/or mailing address has changed, you must go to a DMV office to apply for a replacement card and pay the replacement fee. If your residence address has changed, you must present proof of your residence address.

PENNSYLVANIA

If you are 18 years of age or older and you are a new resident of Pennsylvania, you will need to show:

- One form of identification from List A,
- Two forms of proof of residency from List B,
- Your Social Security Card, and
- Your out-of-state driver's license and/or ID Card.

LIST A: Acceptable Forms of Identification for U.S. Citizens:

- Birth Certificate with raised seal (U.S. issued by an authorized government agency, including U.S. territories or Puerto Rico. Non-U.S. Birth Certificates will not be accepted.)
- Certificate of U.S. Citizenship (INS Form N-560)
- Certificate of Naturalization (INS Form N-550 or N-570)
- Valid U.S. Passport

NOTE: Only valid Passports and original documents will be accepted. If the name on your original document differs from your current name, you must provide documentation that connects the names, such as an original Marriage Certificate, Divorce Decree, or Court Order document.

LIST B: Acceptable List of Documents for Proof of Residency for Applicants 18 Years of Age or Older:

- Tax Records
- Lease Agreements
- Mortgage Documents
- W-2 Form
- Current Weapons Permit
- Current Utility Bills (water, gas, electric, cable, etc.)

NOTE: For Current Utility Bills: Cellular/Mobile or Pager Bills are not acceptable. If you reside with someone and have no bills in your name, you will still need to provide two proofs of residency. One proof is to bring the person with whom you reside along with their Driver's License or Photo ID to the Driver License Center. You will also need to provide a second proof of residency such as official mail (bank statement,

tax notice, magazine, etc.) that has your name and address on it. The address must match that of the person with whom you reside.

PLEASE NOTE: All documents must show the same name and date of birth, or an association between the information on the documents. Additional documentation may be required if a connection between documents cannot be established (e.g. Marriage Certificate, Court Order of name change, Divorce Decree, etc.)

RHODE ISLAND

Identity Documents (Legal Name and Date of Birth) +

- Valid U.S. Territory or Canadian Driver's License with photograph, signature, and date of birth (may not be expired for more than one year); **or**
- Birth certificate (must be original or certified copy, have a seal, and be issued by an authorized government agency such as the Bureau of Vital Statistics; hospital issued certificates are not acceptable); **or**
- U.S. or foreign passport (B1, B2 and expired passports are not acceptable); **or**
- U.S. Naturalization Certificate; **or**
- INS form I-94 (document showing entry into U.S.); **or**
- INS form I-688 (Temporary Resident ID Card); **or**
- INS form I-688B, I-766 (Employment Authorization Card); **or**
- U.S. Active Service, Retiree, or Reservist Military ID Card.

+ Government issued Marriage Certificate/License required to prove name change from primary identity document.

Documentary Proof of Social Security Number

- Official Social Security Card (laminated or metal cards are acceptable); **or**
- Verification letter from Social Security Administration containing applicant's name and SS #; **or**
- Denial letter from Social Security Administration containing applicant's name and date of birth.

Signature Documents

- Valid U.S./U.S. Territory or Canadian Driver's License with photograph, signature, and date of birth (may not be expired for more than one year); **or**
- U.S. or foreign passport (B1, B2 or expired passports are not acceptable); **or**
- Social Security Card* **or**
- Work or school ID; **or**
- U.S. Active Service, Retiree, or Reservist Military ID Card.

Proof of Residency

- Valid Voter Registration Card, within 60 Days
- Utility bill (gas, electric, telephone, cable, oil) in your name or in the name of an immediate family member with the same last name; **or**
- Personal check or bank statement with your name and address (no P.O. box); **or**
- Payroll check stub with your name and address.

Within Valid Effective Dates

- Insurance policy for your home/apartment with your name and address; **or**
- Property tax bill for your residence; **or**
- If a minor, school records, which include the student's address and are for the current school year (or past year if during summer vacation). Acceptable records include a report card, diploma, transcript or ID card, together with parent's license/ID with same address.

Within 30 Days

- Letter from Rhode Island shelter or halfway house indicating that applicant resides there. Such a letter must be on letterhead, must be dated within presentation and must include name and contact information of an administrator of the shelter or halfway house.
-

SOUTH CAROLINA

Proof of U.S. Citizenship / Proof of Identity and Date of Birth

Applicants *MUST* provide one of the following:

- Birth Certificate with birth/file number and registrar's signature issued by the county or Bureau of Vital Statistics.
- Birth Certificate from U.S. Territory (Must be translated if not in English) - Puerto Rico (issued after 6/30/10), Guam, U.S. Virgin Islands and U.S. Samoa.
- Delayed birth certificate – If birth certificate is not issued at time of birth, customer can apply for birth certificate from Bureau of Vital Statistics.
- Current U.S. Passport or current U.S. Passport Card.
- Certificate of Naturalization -- USCIS Form (N-550 or N-570).
- U.S. government issued Consular Report of Birth Abroad.
- Certificate of Citizenship (N-560 or N-561).

NOTE: If the applicant's birth certificate shows that he was not born in the United States, the applicant must ALSO provide an additional document from the above list proving U.S. citizenship.

IMPORTANT: If name has changed since birth, applicant must present all legal documents (i.e., adoption records, copy of marriage certificate or license issued by state/county records office, divorce decree, certificate of naturalization, and court ordered name change) supporting all name changes from the name which appears on the birth certificate or proof of identity to the present.

Proof of Social Security Number (SSN)

Applicants *MUST* provide one of the following and all documents must show the SSN:

- Social Security Card.
- SSA-1099 - "Survivor Benefit Form".
- U.S. Military Photo ID Card when SSN is present on card (active, retired or reservist military status with DOD).
- U.S. Military Photo ID Card along with DD-214 when SSN is not present on card.
- Current military dependent I.D. card.
- U.S. Uniform Services Identification and Privilege Card (DD 1173) must include photograph.
- Document from Social Security Administration.*
- Medicare letter from Social Security Administration*
- Medicare Card*
- Payroll Stub must include employer's name and applicant's name.*
- W-2 Form must include employer's name, address, and applicant's name.*

***NOTE:** DMV is required to perform online verification with Social Security Administration.

Proof of Residency

Applicants *MUST* provide one of the following and all documents must show name and current physical S.C. address (not P.O. Box) of applicant, except as noted:

- School Records - Records must be from S.C. school, college, or university (current or prior school year).
 - Student ID (address not required).
 - Report Card.

- Letter or contract from Home Schooling Association.
 - Official letter from individual's school or school district on school or district letterhead.
 - Letter from an out-of-state Boarding School or a Professional Career Development Institute indicating that the applicant resides in S.C. and attends school out-of-state.
 - Certified transcript.
 - Diploma from S.C. school (child has graduated within the last school year - address not required).
- Out-of-state or in-state tuition bill with applicant's S.C. physical address.
- Current employment records (no more than 90 days old). Records must be from S.C. employer or have S.C. address for applicant on records from an out of state employer.
 - Letter on employer letterhead.
 - Payroll stub.
- Current utility bill no more than 90 days old. A utility bill is specific to services for your residence. Examples are electric, water, sewage, cable, and land line phone lines. Cell phone, Internet' and satellite bills are not acceptable.
- Parolee Card or letter from parole officer (no more than 90 days old).
- Home mortgage monthly statement (no more than 90 days old), or deed.
- Current S.C. Weapon's Permit
- County Tax Bill for home (not vehicle) or Property Tax Receipt for home, not vehicle (current or preceding calendar year)
- State or Federal Tax records.
 - Income tax returns for current or prior year are acceptable including electronic tax file or W2.
 - If applicant listed as dependent on SC tax return that is presented as proof of residency, proof applies to dependent also.
- Current Military Orders detailing active duty assignment in S.C. along with military ID.
- Current letter from Military Base with the commander verifying duty station in S.C.
- S.C. bank statement or signed letter (must be on bank letterhead) showing name of applicant and S.C. physical address (no more than 90 days old).
- Social security check/statement showing name and S.C. physical address of applicant (no more than 90 days old).
- Insurance documentation from company licensed to do business in S.C.:
 - Current automobile or life insurance bill (no more than 90 days old – cards or policies are not accepted).
 - Current homeowner's insurance policy or bill (no more than 90 days old).
 - Current health insurance statement (no more than 90 days old – cards or policies are not accepted).
- Letter from director of S.C. social welfare institution (homeless shelter, battered women's shelter, halfway house, group home, orphanage, etc.) stating applicant is resident of facility (no more than 90 days old).
- U.S. Postal Service change of address confirmation letter or postmarked U.S. mail with forwarding address label (no more than 90 days old).

SOUTH DAKOTA

Must have ONE to prove **IDENTITY, DATE OF BIRTH, and LAWFUL STATUS***:

- Certified U.S. birth certificate issued by state or county (no hospital birth certificates.)
- Valid unexpired U.S. passport
- Certificate of Naturalization
- Certificate of Citizenship
- Non-Citizens Need:

- Valid unexpired permanent resident card
- Valid unexpired employment authorization document
- Foreign passport with valid unexpired U.S. Visa with I-94

*Anyone who has changed their name since birth (and does not have a valid U.S. Passport in their current name) needs to show proof of the name change(s).

Acceptable documents for proof of legal name change:

- a certified marriage certificate (issued by a state vital records agency),
- a certified adoption document, or a
- a certified court order authorizing a name change (such as a divorce decree). If married multiple times you will need to provide proof of all name changes (unless you have taken back your maiden/birth name or hold a valid U.S. Passport).

Must have ONE document to prove **SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER**.

The documents below are the only ones we can accept for proof of Social Security number (the document must include name and full social security number). Please do not ask us to accept anything other than the documents below:

- Social Security card (we cannot accept the Social Security stub)
- W-2 Form
- SSA 1099 Form
- Non-SSA 1099 Form
- Pay stub (must include name and social security number)

Must have TWO documents to prove **RESIDENTIAL / PHYSICAL ADDRESS**.

A parent's proof of address is acceptable for a minor child. Proof of address documents may not be more than one year old. Please bring **TWO** of the documents listed below (each must contain your name and current address):

- Utility bill
- Pay stub or earnings statement
- Rent receipt
- Phone bill
- Transcript or report card from an accredited school
- Bank statement
- Mortgage document
- Tax document
- Homeowners/renter's insurance policy
- Other items with your address can be reviewed by Driver Licensing personnel
- If you are unable to provide proof of residency, please call 1.800.952.3696 or 605.773.6883 for exceptions.
- Post Office Box addresses are acceptable in areas not assigned a street or 911 address

Address Exceptions:

- Minors - If a minor does not have two documents proving residency, the parent may provide two forms for them.

- Living with someone else - An individual residing with another person may have the other person sign a "Consent for Use of South Dakota Address" form and present two residency documents belonging to the person with whom they reside.
 - Living within an organization or at a facility - You may provide a letter from the organization or facility (on their letterhead) stating you reside there.
 - People who travel full-time - If you are using a South Dakota mail forwarding address, you will need to complete the Residency Affidavit. You will also need to provide one document proving your temporary South Dakota address (a campground or RV park receipt no more than one year old) and one document no more than one year old proving your personal mailbox (PMB) service address (receipt from the PMB business or a piece of mail with your PMB address on it). If you have friends or family in South Dakota and plan to use their address, you can complete and follow the instructions on the Consent for Use of Address form.

CONSENT FOR USE OF SOUTH DAKOTA ADDRESS

(Resident must sign before a Notary Public or driver license examiner)

The purpose of this form is for a South Dakota resident to grant consent to an applicant who does not have a permanent residential address, to use their address for Driver Licensing purposes. The resident (person consenting) must provide two documents in their name proving their residential/physical address. This form must be signed in front of a notary public or South Dakota driver license examiner.

I _____ hereby give consent

(Print resident's name)

for _____

(Print applicant's name)

(Print street address, city, state, zip)

to use my South Dakota residential address on their driver license application.

To my knowledge the applicant does not have a residence in any other state.

I declare and affirm under the penalties of perjury (2 years imprisonment and \$4,000 fine) that this claim (petition, application, information) has been examined by me and to the best of my knowledge and belief, is in all things true and correct. Any false statement or concealment of any material facts subjects any driver license or non-driver identification card issued to immediate cancellation.

Resident's Signature _____ *Date* _____
Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 20____.

(SEAL) Notary Public, South Dakota
My Commission Expires: _____

Applicant's Signature _____ *Date* _____

TENNESSEE

ACCEPTABLE DOCUMENTS FOR U.S. CITIZENSHIP

- Official Birth Certificate issued by a U.S. state, jurisdiction or territory (Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, Swain's Island, Guam)
IMPORTANT: Puerto Rican birth certificates issued before July 1, 2010 will not be recognized as proof of Lawful U.S. Citizenship beginning November 1, 2010..
- U.S. Government-issued Certified Birth Certificate
- U.S. Certificate of Birth Abroad (DS-1350 or FS-545)
- Report of Birth Abroad of a Citizen of the U.S. (FS-240)
- Valid, unexpired U.S. Passport
- Certificate of Citizenship (N560 or N561)
- Certificate of Naturalization (N550, N570 or N578)
- U.S. Citizen Identification Card (I-197, I-179)

PRIMARY IDENTIFICATION All documents must have full name and date of birth.

U.S. photo driver license or photo ID card, License from another country

- May also include photo learner permits.
- U.S. Department of State Driver's License also acceptable.

Original or Certified Birth Certificate

- Must be original or certified, have an official seal and be issued by an authorized government agency such as the Bureau of Vital Statistics or State Board of Health. The government of Puerto Rico has provided information for citizens to apply for new birth certificates.
- Foreign birth certificates, not issued in English, must be translated and accompanied by a Certificate of Accurate Translation.

NOTE: Hospital issued certificates (mother's copy) are not acceptable.

Military Identification

- Active Duty, Retiree or Reservist military ID card (DD Form 2 or 2A)
- Discharge papers (DD-214)
- Military Dependent ID card (for spouse or children of Active Duty Military personnel)

Valid, Unexpired United States Passport

Valid, Unexpired Foreign Passport

- Foreign passports must contain a Valid United States Visa or I-94 to be used as a primary proof of identification.
- Foreign passports, not issued in English, must be translated and accompanied by a Certificate of Accurate Translation. Passports are not acceptable if expired.

United States Citizenship and Immigration Service Documentation

- Certificate of Naturalization N-550, N-570, N-578
- Certificate of Citizenship N-560, N-561, N-645
- Employment Authorization card (I-766)
- Northern Mariana Card
- American Department of Indian Affairs Tribal Card
- U.S. Citizen Identification Card (I-179, I-197)
- Temporary Resident Identification Card (I-688)
- Travel Documents Record of Arrival and Departure (I-94)
- Border Crossing Identification (I-586)
- Nonimmigrant Visa/Border Crossing Card (DSP-150)
- U.S. Re-entry Permit (I-327)
- Refugee I-94 Record of Arrival and Departure stamped "Refugee"
- Refugee Travel Document (I-571)
- Canadian Immigration Record and Visa or Record of Landing (IMM 100)

- Canadian Department of Indian Affairs issued ID card.

Marriage License/Certificate

- Must include the applicant's full name and date of birth. The certificate must be the original or certified copy that is registered AFTER the marriage; NOT just the "license" authorizing the union.

Federal Census Record

- Must include the applicant's full name and date of birth (age).

Applicant's Own Child's Birth Certificate

- Must include the applicant's (i.e. parent's) full name and date of birth not just "age" of parent at the time of the child's birth.

Adoptive Decree

- Must include the applicant's full name and date of birth.

Legal Change of Name (Divorce, etc.)

- As recorded in court decree with judge's original signature and/or official court seal.
NOTE: Copy of court document with copied seal/signature is not acceptable. Copy of court document with an original signature/seal that is affixed to copy is acceptable.
- Any confirmation of date of birth in court of law
- As recorded in court document(s) with judge's original signature and/or official court seal.
NOTE: Copy of court document with copied seal/signature is not acceptable. Copy of court document with an original signature/seal that is affixed to copy is acceptable.
- Any other documentary evidence which confirms to the satisfaction of the Department the true identity and date of birth of the applicant

SECONDARY IDENTIFICATION

Computerized Check Stubs

- Must include the applicant's full name pre-printed on the stub.

Union Membership Cards

- Must include the applicant's full name preferably with photo and/or Social Security number.

Work IDs

- Preferably with photo and/or Social Security number.

Financial Institution Documents

- Computer printouts of bank statements, savings account statements, loan documents, etc.

Social Security Documents

- Social Security Card (original only not metal or plastic replicas)
- Printout or benefits statements, etc.
- Social Security Check or Direct Deposit Verification of Social Security Check

Health Insurance Card

- TennCare, Medicaid, Medicare, etc.
- Health Insurance Card
- Insurance Policies or Payment statements

IRS/state tax form

- W2 Forms, Property tax receipts, etc.

Military Records

- Assignment orders, selective service cards, Leave & Earnings Statement, etc.
- United States or Foreign

School Records

- Transcript of grades
- Elementary Immunization or "Shot" Records
- Diploma or G.E.D.

To prove TENNESSEE RESIDENCY, applicants must provide the following:

• Two Documents from List A

- Documents must show residence address used on application and your name or the name of your spouse. Proof of relationship will be required unless you are using the

- spouse's Tennessee Driver License number and it has the same last name and address as the applicant.
- o If the applicant is a minor child or adult child still residing with parents, proof of relationship is also required with the name of the parent or legal guardian.

OR

- **One Document from List A and One Document from List B**

LIST A

- Current utility bill including landline telephone, electric, water, gas, cable, etc. (Wireless telephone bills cannot be accepted)
- Current bank statement (Internet bank statements are acceptable only if taken to the local bank, stamped and dated by teller as an active account. Checks and checkbook information are not acceptable)
- Current rental/Mortgage contract or receipt including deed of sale for property.
- Current employer verification of residence address or letter from employer as long as it is on company letterhead with original signature. If employer does not have letterhead then signature of employer must be notarized.
- Current paycheck/check stub, work ID or badge, if address is included.
- Current automobile, life or health insurance policy (Wallet Cards cannot be accepted)
- Current driver license/ID issued by the Tennessee Department of Safety to a parent, legal guardian or spouse of applicant
- Current Tennessee motor vehicle registration or title
- Current Tennessee voter registration
- Current Internal Revenue Service tax reporting W-2 form within last 12 months
- Receipt for personal property or real estate taxes paid within past last year
- In case of a student enrolled in public or private school in this state, student may provide a photo student ID and acceptable documentation from the Dean or Bursar Office that the student lives on campus.

LIST B

- Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN) issued by the Internal Revenue Service
- Form I-94 issued to the applicant by the United States Citizenship and Immigration Service
- Employment Authorization card (I-766) issued to the applicant by the United States Citizenship and Immigration Service
- I-551 issued to the applicant by the United States Citizenship and Immigration Service

Both items may NOT be from the same source. For example an applicant could NOT use:

- Vehicle registration and vehicle title for same vehicle or documentation for multiple vehicles
- Water and Gas bill from the same utility
- Wireless, Cable and Telephone bills from the same company

**All items are required to be *current* documents within the past four (4) months.
Internal Revenue Service documents must be from the current tax year.**

TEXAS

There are THREE WAYS an individual can verify his/her identity:

1. Bring ONE item listed in the “**Primary Identity Documents**” category or
2. Bring TWO items listed in the “**Secondary Identity Documents**” category or
3. Bring ONE item listed in the “**Secondary Identity Documents**” category and TWO documents listed in the “**Supporting Identity Documents**” category

The information on the documents, such as name and date of birth, must all match. If the name is different on each document, then the individual must provide documents that verify a legal name change. If other information on the document is different, speak with a Customer Service Representative for assistance.

If you are using a name other than what is on your birth certificate, (example: married name), you will be required to show legal documentation of name change. Documents must be original or certified copy. No photocopies can be accepted. Acceptable documents: Marriage license, Divorce decree, Court ordered name change.

PRIMARY IDENTITY DOCUMENTS

An individual can present one primary document. No other documents are required to verify identity if one primary document is provided. Primary identity documents include:

- Texas driver license or Texas identification card not expired more than 2 years
- Proof of citizenship will be required if not previously established
- Unexpired U.S. passport book or card
- U.S. Certificate of Citizenship or Certificate of Naturalization (N-560, N-561, N-645, N-550, N-55G, N-570 or N-578)
- Unexpired Department of Homeland Security or U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services document with verifiable data and identifiable photo, such as one of the following: U.S. Citizen Identification Card (I-179 or I-197)
- Permanent Resident Card (I-551)
- Foreign passport with attached temporary I-551 (immigrant visa endorsed with ADIT stamp)
- Temporary Resident Identification Card (I-688)
- Employment Authorization Card (I-766)
- U.S. Travel Document (I-327 or I-571)
- Advance Parole Document (I-512 or I-512L)
- I-94 stamped Sec. 208 Asylee with photo
- I-94 stamped Sec. 207 Refugee with photo
- Refugee Travel Letter with photo, stamped by Customs and Border Protection
- American Indian Card (I-872)
- Northern Mariana card (I-873)
- Unexpired U.S. military ID card for active duty, reserve or retired personnel with identifiable photo
- Foreign passport with attached visa and Form I-94

SECONDARY IDENTITY DOCUMENTS

Individuals who do not have a primary document can present two secondary documents. No other documents are required to verify identity if two secondary documents are provided. Secondary identity documents include:

- Original or certified copy of a birth certificate issued by a State Bureau of Vital Statistics or equivalent agency from a U.S. state, U.S. territory, the District of Columbia or a Canadian province
- For U.S. citizens born abroad—Certificate of Report of Birth (DS-1350 or FS-545) or Consular Report of Birth (FS-240) issued by the U.S. Department of State
- Original or certified copy of a court order with name and date of birth indicating a name and/or gender change from a U.S. state, U.S. territory, the District of Columbia or a Canadian province

SUPPORTING IDENTITY DOCUMENTS

Individuals who do not have a primary document or two secondary documents can provide one secondary document (from the list above) and two supporting documents. Supporting identity documents include:

- Social security card
- Form W-2 or 1099
- Driver license or ID card issued by another U.S. state, U.S. territory, the District of Columbia or Canadian province (unexpired or expired less than two years)*
- Texas driver license or ID card that has been expired more than two years
- Temporary receipt for a Texas driver license or ID card
- School records* (e.g., report cards, photo ID cards)
- Military records (e.g., Form DD-214)
- Unexpired U.S. military dependent identification card
- Original or certified copy of marriage license or divorce decree (if the document is not in English, a certified translation must accompany it)
- Voter registration card*
- Pilot license*
- Concealed handgun license*
- Professional license issued by a Texas state agency
- ID card issued by a government agency*
- Consular document issued by a state or national government
- Texas Inmate ID card or similar form of ID issued by Texas Department of Criminal Justice
- Texas Department of Criminal Justice parole or mandatory release certificate
- Federal inmate identification card
- Federal parole or release certificate
- Medicare or Medicaid card
- Selective Service card
- Immunization records*
- Tribal membership card from federally-recognized tribe
- Certificate of Degree of Indian Blood
- Unexpired foreign passport
- Unexpired insurance policy valid for the past two years (e.g., auto, home or life insurance)
- Current Texas vehicle registration or title
- Current Texas boat registration or title
- Veteran's Health Identification Card (VHIC) and Proof of Service/Verification of Honorable Service Card from U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs
- Hospital-issued birth record*
- NUMIDENT record from the Social Security Administration
- "NUMI-lite" letter from the Social Security Administration

***The document must be issued by an institution, entity, or government from a U.S. state, a U.S. territory, the District of Columbia or a Canadian province.**

UTAH

If you are a U.S. Citizen, U.S. National, or Permanent Resident Alien, you must provide the following documentation to obtain or renew a LICENSE, LEARNER PERMIT, IDENTIFICATION CARD, or COMMERCIAL DRIVER LICENSE.

Identity and Legal/Lawful Status Verification (must provide one)

- Valid, unexpired U.S. passport or passport card; or
- Certified copy of a birth certificate filed with the State Office of Vital Statistics or equivalent agency in the individual's state of birth (small laminated birth certificates or hospital certificates will not be accepted); or
- Consular Report of Birth Abroad (CRBA) issued by the U.S. Department of State, Form FS-240, DS-1350, or FS-545; or
- Valid, unexpired Permanent Resident Card, Form I-551; or
- Certificate of Naturalization issued by DHS, Form N-550 or Form N-570; or
- Certificate of Citizenship, Form N-560 or Form N-561, issued by DHS

Social Security Verification (must provide one)

- Social Security card issued by the U.S. government that has been signed; or
- If the Social Security card is not available, the applicant may present one of the following documents which contain the applicant's name and full Social Security Number:
- W-2 form;
- SSA-1099 form;
- Non SSA-1099 form;
- Pay stub showing the applicant's name and Social Security Number; or - Letter from the Social Security Administration indicating ineligibility to obtain a Social Security number as a result of their legal/lawful presence status.

**Utah Residency/Mailing Verification if different than current Utah Driver License record
(must provide two)**

- Must display the applicant's name and principal Utah residence address which may include:
- Bank statement (dated within 60 days);
- Court documents;
- Current mortgage or rental contract;
- Major credit card bill (dated within 60 days)
- Property tax notice (statement or receipt dated within one year);
- School transcript (dated within 90 days)
- Utility bill (billing date within 60 days), (cell phone bills will not be accepted);
- Valid Utah vehicle registration or title;
- Other documents acceptable to the Division upon review, except that only one document printed from the internet will be accepted.

VERMONT

REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

You will need items from each of the 4 categories below:

1. **Identity and date of birth**
2. **Lawful status in the United States**
3. **Social Security number**
4. **Vermont residency and current residential address**

Each applicant for a Learner's Permit, Operator's License, Junior Operator's License, Commercial Driver's License, or Non-driver ID is required to show documentary proof of identity and date and place of birth. Documents must contain the full name and date of birth and must be verifiable, i.e., we must be able to contact the issuing agency to determine the authenticity of the document.

PROOF OF IDENTITY shall be one (1) source document from the following list.

- Valid, unexpired U.S. passport.

- Certified copy of a birth certificate filed with a State Office of Vital Statistics or equivalent agency in the individual's State of birth.
- Consular Report of Birth Abroad (CRBA) issued by the U.S. Department of State, Form FS-240, DS-1350 or FS-545.
- Valid, unexpired Permanent Resident Card (Form I-551) issued by DHS or USCIS.
- Unexpired employment authorization document (EAD) issued by DHS, Form I-766 or Form I-688B.
- Unexpired foreign passport with a valid, unexpired U.S. visa affixed accompanied by the approved I-94 form documenting the applicant's most recent admittance into the United States.
- Certificate of Naturalization issued by DHS, Form N-550 or Form N-570.
- Certificate of Citizenship, Form N-560 or Form N-561, issued by DHS.
- Driver's license or identification card issued in compliance with the standards established by Real ID (cannot be expired more than one year).
- If name on license is/will be other than the name that appears on a primary source document (for example, through marriage, adoption, court order, or other mechanism permitted by State law or regulation), evidence of the name change through the presentation of documents issued by a court, governmental body or other entity as determined by the Commissioner is required. DMV will maintain copies of the documentation presented, and maintain a record of both the recorded name and the name on the primary source documents.

Additional documentation may be required at the department's discretion if documentation submitted is questionable or if there is reason to believe the person is not who s/he claims to be. Driver's license personnel will determine if documents provided from this list are authentic, valid, and acceptable. Photocopies and faxes of documents will NOT be accepted.

LAWFUL STATUS in the United States

The documents required for proof of identity and date of birth will also establish lawful status in the United States, provided the Vermont DMV is able to authenticate and verify the documents under existing and available verification systems.

The Vermont DMV must VERIFY YOUR SSN.

Your name and date of birth will be verified with the Social Security Administration at the time of your application, through Social Security Online Verification (SSOLV). To document your SSN, present one of the following documents that contain your current name.

- Your Social Security card
- W-2 form
- Social Security Administration 1099 form
- Non-Social Security Administration 1099 form
- Pay stub with your name and Social Security number on it

Photocopies or faxes of these documents will NOT be accepted.

If you are a temporary foreign national not authorized for employment, you are required to present documentation from SSA verifying you are not eligible for a SSN; Vermont DMV will verify your USCIS number. If you are eligible for employment but do not have a SSN, you are required to obtain and present one. The Vermont DMV will not issue a DL or ID if you have less than 30 days of Lawful Presence remaining. The Vermont DMV will electronically verify your name, date of birth and SSN with the Social Security Administration. Make sure your document is up to date and accurate to avoid delay.

If you need to correct or update information at the SSA, do so several days before you apply for a DL or ID card. For information on how to do this, visit www.ssa.gov. Your SSN will not be listed on your DL or ID. The Vermont DMV will assign you a unique DL or ID number

PROOF OF RESIDENCY Requirements for a Vermont License/Permit/ID

To prove Vermont residency, applicants must provide the following:

- Two pieces of mail with current name and street address.
- If mail is not received at the street address, provide any two (2) of the following which show street address:
 - Utility bill -- must list service address.
 - Property tax bill with physical location.
 - Lease or Landlord statement.
 - Vermont EBT (Electronic Benefit Transfer) card or Vermont AIM (Advanced Information Management) identification card.
 - Homeowners/Renters insurance (policy/proof of claim).
 - If the applicant resides with others and gets no mail at their street address: signed statement from the person with whom they reside, and one proof of residency document (above) from that person

VIRGINIA

If you are age 19 or older, you must show two proofs of identity, one proof of legal presence and one proof of Virginia residency. Proof of your social security number (if you have been issued one) is also required; however, proof of your social security number is always required for a CDL.

All documents must be originals and will be subject to verification. Temporary documents and photocopies of documents will not be accepted. DMV will not accept a document as proof of identity, legal presence, residency or social security number when there is reason to believe it has been altered, fraudulently obtained or is fake, forged, counterfeit, or otherwise non-genuine or illegitimate.

PROOF OF IDENTITY

You are required to provide proof of your identity. DMV accepts the documents listed below.

- Official birth document issued by a U.S. state, jurisdiction, or territory. (Birth documents issued by a hospital, notifications of birth registration, and foreign birth certificates are not accepted.)
- Unexpired or expired U.S. passport or U.S. passport card (temporary passports are not accepted)
- Unexpired Employment Authorization Document (I-766)
- Unexpired foreign passport with an unexpired or expired visa and I-94 or admission (entry) stamp.
- Holders of F1/F2 visas must present a valid SEVIS I-20
- Holders of J1/J2 visas must present a valid DS-2019
- Holders of an A or G visa must present a valid Department of State letter
- Unexpired foreign passport with an I-94W or an I-551 stamp
- Unexpired foreign passport with an unexpired or expired U.S. Immigrant visa
- Unexpired passport from Canada or Micronesia with an unexpired or expired I-94
- Resident Alien Card, Permanent Resident Card, or Northern Marianas Card (I-551) unexpired or expired for not more than one year
- Unexpired Permanent Resident Card (I-551) valid for two years issued to a conditional resident alien
- Consular Report of Birth Abroad (FS-240)
- Certificate of Birth Abroad (FS-545)
- Certification of Report of Birth of a U.S. Citizen (DS-1350)
- U.S. Certificate of Naturalization

- U.S. Certificate of Citizenship
- U.S. Citizen Identification Card (I-179 or I-197)
- Virginia DMV-issued driver's license, commercial driver's license, or learner's permit unexpired or expired for not more than one year
- Virginia DMV-issued ID card unexpired or expired for not more than one year (child IDs must have been issued after September 21, 2001)
- Unexpired U.S. issued (issued by a U.S. state [other than Virginia], jurisdiction, or territory), or a Canadian driver's license, commercial driver's license, or learner's permit with photo. The license or learner's permit must be at least 60 days old. (Other foreign country and international driver's license are not accepted.)
- Virginia DMV-issued ID card that has been exchanged for a Virginia Driver's license or CDL through Driver's License Central Issue (exchanged on or after March 24, 2009)
- Unexpired photo ID card, at least 60 days old, issued by a U.S. state (other than Virginia), jurisdiction or territory. (School employee ID cards and Native American citizenship cards and not accepted.)
- Unexpired U.S. Active Duty/Retiree/Reservist Military ID Card (DD-2 or Common Access Card). Military dependent ID cards are not acceptable primary documents
- Unexpired Refugee Travel Document (I-571)
- Unexpired Transportation Workers Identification Card (TWIC)
- Asylees may present documentation from the United States Citizenship and Immigration Service or U.S. Immigration Court indicating that asylum has been granted (verification is required).
- Applicants for asylum may present an application for asylum along with documentation from the United States Citizenship and Immigration Service or U.S. Immigration Court indicating receipt of the application (verification is required).
- Canal Zone Government Certificate of Live Birth (Panama Canal Zone) issued prior to October 1, 1979 when presented with proof of the holders' parent(s)' U.S. citizenship at the time of the birth

Secondary PROOF OF IDENTITY

- You will need a secondary proof of identity. Select one document from the list below.
- Virginia DMV-issued driver's license, commercial driver's license, or learner's permit unexpired or expired for not more than five years
- Virginia DMV-issued ID card unexpired or expired for not more than five years (child IDs must have been issued after September 21, 2001)
- Unexpired U.S. issued (issued by a U.S. state [other than Virginia], jurisdiction, or territory), or a Canadian driver's license, commercial driver's license, or learner's permit with photo. The license or learner's permit must be at least 60 days old. (Other foreign country and international driver's license are not accepted.)
- Virginia DMV-issued ID card that has been exchanged for a Virginia Driver's license or CDL through Driver's License Central Issue (exchanged on or after March 24, 2009)
- Unexpired photo ID card, at least 60 days old, issued by a U.S. state (other than Virginia), jurisdiction or territory. (School employee ID cards and Native American citizenship cards and not accepted.)
- Certified marriage license issued by a U.S. state, jurisdiction, territory or municipality.
- Medicare Card/Medicaid Card
- Unexpired U.S. Active Duty/Retiree/Reservist Military ID Card (DD-2 or Common Access Card). Military dependent ID cards are not acceptable primary documents
- Unexpired military dependent ID card with photo
- U.S. Selective Service Card
- Veterans Universal Access Identification Card
- Certified copy of school records/transcript issued by a school accredited by a U.S. state, jurisdiction or territory (a report card is not accepted).
- Virginia Department of Education Certificate of Enrollment form

- USCIS form I-797 displaying applicant's name (depending on the nature and purpose of the form, the I-797 may not be accepted - an I-797 issued for an I-765 petition/work authorization is not acceptable)
- U.S. Department of State form DS-2019. Applicant's name must appear on the form.
- USCIS student or dependent SEVIS I-20 with or without INS stamp (applicant's name must appear on the form).
- U.S. Federal Agency Employer ID Card with applicant's name and photo.
- Virginia Department of Corrections Offender Information Report
- United States Probation Offender Information Form
- Unexpired or expired U.S. passport or U.S. passport card (temporary passports are not accepted)
- U.S. Certificate of Citizenship
- U.S. Citizen Identification Card (I-179 or I-197)
- Court order for adoption, name change or gender change from a U.S. state, jurisdiction or territory. Must contain court seal. (Abstracts of criminal/civil convictions are not accepted)
- Unexpired welfare/social services identification card with photo, issued by a municipality.
- Unexpired Employment Authorization Document (I-766)
- Unexpired foreign passport with an unexpired or expired visa and I-94 or admission (entry) stamp.
- Holders of F1/F2 visas must present a valid SEVIS I-20
- Holders of J1/J2 visas must present a valid DS-2019
- Holders of an A or G visa must present a valid Department of State letter
- Unexpired Permanent Resident Card (I-551) valid for two years issued to a conditional resident alien
- Unexpired Refugee Travel Document (I-571)
- Unexpired Transportation Workers Identification Card (TWIC)
- Asylees may present documentation from the United States Citizenship and Immigration Service or U.S. Immigration Court indicating that asylum has been granted (verification is required).
- Authorization for Parole of an Alien into the U.S. (I-512)
- Applicants for asylum may present an application for asylum along with documentation from the United States Citizenship and Immigration Service or U.S. Immigration Court indicating receipt of the application (verification is required).
- Unexpired weapons or gun permit issued by federal, state, or municipal government
- Social Security Card (the name on the card must match the name in DMV records)
- Unexpired U.S. pilot's license
- Virginia-issued court order for restricted driving privileges (must include signature of court official).

Proof of VIRGINIA RESIDENCY

You are required to provide one document as proof of your Virginia residency.

- Deed, mortgage, monthly mortgage statement or residential rental/lease agreement
- Utility bill, not more than two months old, issued to applicant. Examples include gas, electric, sewer, water, cable or phone bill. Cellular and pager bills are not accepted.
- U.S. Postal Service change of address confirmation form or postmarked U.S. mail with forwarding address label
- Virginia Voter Registration Card mailed to you by your local registrar
- Monthly bank statement not more than two months old issued by a bank
- Payroll check stub issued by an employer within the last two months
- Receipt for personal property taxes or real estate taxes paid within the last year to the Commonwealth of Virginia or a Virginia locality
- Current automobile insurance bill or life insurance bill
- U.S. Internal Revenue Service tax reporting W-2 form or 1099 form not more than 18 months old

- U.S. or Virginia income tax return from the previous year along with evidence of acceptance of the return by the Internal Revenue Service
 - Annual Social Security Statement for the current or preceding calendar year
 - Certified copy of school records/transcript from a school in which applicant is currently enrolled, issued by a school accredited by a U.S. state, jurisdiction or territory OR a Virginia Department of Education Certificate or Enrollment form. (A report card is not accepted)
- Active duty military member assigned to a unit based in Virginia may present one of the following:**
- Letter from commanding officer on official letterhead with an original signature stating that the applicant resides onboard a ship docked in Virginia or in a barracks located in Virginia
 - Orders from the U.S. military assigning the applicant to a military unit with a Virginia address
 - Leave and Earnings Statement (LES) showing Virginia as the applicant's home of record

Proof of SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER

You are required to provide one document as proof of your social security number (SSN) if you have been issued one. Your document must display all nine digits. Select one document that you will bring to DMV.

- Social security card
- W-2 form
- SSA-1099 form
- Payroll check stub showing name and social security number
- Annual social security statement
- Unexpired U.S. Active Duty/Retiree/Reservist Military ID Card (DD-2 or Common Access Card) (ID cards of military dependents are not accepted.)

WASHINGTON

When you apply for a Washington State driver license, instruction permit, or ID card, you must:

1. Be a Washington State resident.
2. Show proof of identity.
3. Provide your Social Security number. If you don't have one, you'll need to show proof of Washington residence.
4. Have your photograph taken.

What documents do I need to get my EDL/EID?

We accept only original documents or government-certified copies. We cannot accept internet printouts, temporary, uncertified, notarized, or altered documents. Use this checklist to be sure you have the correct documents when you apply for the EDL/EID.

PROOF OF UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP

Show one of the following:

- United States Passport that is valid or has been expired no more than five years
- Valid United States Passport card
- Original certified* state birth certificate (issued by the city, county, or state)
- Certificate of naturalization
- Certificate of citizenship
- Department of State Consular Report of Birth Abroad
- Valid out-of-state enhanced license or ID

* A certified birth certificate has a registrar's raised, embossed, impressed, or multicolored seal; a registrar's signature; and the date it was filed with the registrar's office, which must be within one year of your birth.

PROOF OF IDENTITY

Show one of the following:

- Valid United States Passport
- Valid state-issued driver license, enhanced driver license, or ID card
- Military ID
- Government employee ID card (state, federal, or city) showing your name and signature
- Tribal identification

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER

Be prepared to provide your Social Security number. You don't need to show us the card. Your name and Social Security number must match Social Security records.

Proof of WASHINGTON STATE RESIDENCE

To prove you live in Washington you can show us one document from this list with your name and current Washington resident address.

- Concealed weapons permit
- Homeowner's insurance policy or invoice showing the address of the insured property or residence
- Home utility bill (such as gas, electricity, water, garbage, or land line telephone, or cable) or hook-up work order dated within the past 60 days. You must be the only person named on the bill or work order.
- Mortgage documents
- Property tax bill or statement dated within the past 12 months
- Your name and address in a current phone book made by a telephone book publisher
- Moorage bill or contract showing that you live on a boat in a marina
- Federal or state government agency-issued check
- Tribal ID that contains your current resident address
- A filed property deed or title for your current residence
- Auto insurance policy (not the proof of insurance card)
- Washington State business license
- Current Washington State voter card
- Home utility bill (such as gas, electricity, water, garbage, or land line telephone, or cable) or hook-up work order dated within the past 60 days. Two or more unrelated people may be named on the bill or work order.
- Pay stub that contains your name, your current residence address, your employer's name, and your employer's phone number or address
- Business mail dated within the last 60 days. Mail must include your first and last name, and must be from state or federal revenue departments, the Social Security Administration, the U.S. Treasury, or the IRS. It cannot be addressed "in care of," "for," or "parent of."
- Medical record paid by insurance or a medical bill
- Medicaid card or DSHS medical coupon
- Professional license (nurse, physician, engineer, etc.)
- Selective service card showing a Washington State address
- Professionally-filed tax return or filed copy sent to you by the IRS for the most current tax filing year
- Transcript or report card for the current school year from an educational institution in Washington State
- W-2 form from the previous year

You can use documents that are in your spouse's name if your last name and that of your spouse are the same or if you bring in acceptable connecting documents (for example: a marriage certificate). Your spouse does not need to be present and does not need to sign a declaration.

PROOF OF NAME CHANGE

If you have a valid driver license, ID card, or EDL/EID and you want an EDL/EID displaying your current name, you must show one of the following:

- A marriage certificate (including same-sex marriage certificate) that has a control or file number and has been filed with the county or authorized issuing authority. Church or wedding chapel forms are not acceptable.
 - A court order filed and certified by the court
 - A divorce decree showing the new name or authorizing a name change, filed and certified by the court.
-

WEST VIRGINIA

FOR FEDERAL IDENTIFICATION" (REAL ID) Card Requirements:

New applicants, transfers, and expired license applicants are required to provide one proof of identity, one proof of Social Security number, two proofs of WV residency with name and physical address, and proof of legal name change document(s) if your name has ever changed.

Proof of IDENTITY Documents

- An original or certified copy of a United States-issued birth certificate (U.S. Department of State and U.S. Military birth certificates ARE acceptable, hospital birth certificates and Bureau of Census records are NOT acceptable)
- Valid, unexpired U.S. Passport or official U.S. Passport card
- If foreign born, valid, unexpired Department of Homeland Security (DHS) document(s) or acceptable alternatives as outlined below:
 - Permanent Resident Card (Form I-551) issued by DHS (or INS)
 - Employment authorization document (EAD) issued by DHS, Form I-766 or Form I-688B
 - Certificate of Naturalization issued by DHS, Form N-550 or Form N-570
 - Certificate of Citizenship, Form N-560 or Form N-561, issued by DHS
 - Consular Report of Birth Abroad (CRBA) issued by the U.S. Department of State, Form FS-240, DS-1350 or FS-545
 - Foreign passport with a valid, unexpired U.S. visa affixed accompanied by the approved I-94 form documenting the applicant's most recent admittance into the United States

Proof of SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER Documents

- Social Security card
- Original Wage and Tax Statement (W-2) or payroll stub with the applicant's employer name and employer ID number, as well as the applicant's name, address, and Social Security number (a photocopy of a W-2 is not acceptable) (You may use the same W-2 as one proof of WV residency, provided it is not more than 18 months old)
- 1099 form with applicant's full Social Security number and name
- Please make sure your Social Security records reflect your full legal name, as reflected on your other documents. DMV must be able to establish a name connection between documents, therefore your full legal name must match your name on file with the Social Security Administration.
- If an applicant is not eligible for a social security number, then the applicant must submit a denial letter from the Social Security Administration. The Division checks every social security number with the SSA. If you have a problem with the SSA, such as name or date of birth does not match with records of the DMV, and SSA then you must have the problem corrected before you can be issued a permit, license, or identification card. Your documents will be

scanned and returned to you, which will provide DMV with a historical record, and provide you with additional protection, per the Federal Real ID Act of 2005.

Proof of LEGAL NAME CHANGE Documents

DMV must be able to establish a link between any legal name changes. You may be required to provide all or some of the following proof below.

- Certified marriage certificate (for each marriage if married more than once, Souvenir documents or Minister's copies are not acceptable) If you need to obtain one, contact the county courthouse in the county and state in which you were married.
- Original or certified copy of a birth certificate with amended legal name
- Court Order with legal name/name change
- Certified divorce decree(s) with legal name/name change
- **If you are age 50 or over**, have satisfied all other documentation requirements, hold a current WV driver's license or ID card in the name being verified, and have gone through at least one WV license renewal cycle, a signed statement may be submitted in lieu of the name change document such as the marriage certificate or divorce decree

Proof of West Virginia RESIDENCY Documents

- You may use two documents from LIST B or one from LIST B and one from LIST C.
- Documents with a PO Box are not acceptable.
- Any recurring document cannot be more than 60 days old (such as a utility bill or bank statement).
- A termination notice from a utility company **cannot** be used as a proof of residency document.
- **You may not use more than one proof of WV residency document issued by the same company.**
- Married applicants may provide residency documents from LIST B or LIST C in their spouse's name when accompanied with a Certified Marriage Certificate.

LIST ONE (B)

- WV utility bills (not more than 60 days old, cannot be a termination notice, and cannot be two bills issued by the same company)
- Tax records with a WV street address
- WV mortgage documents, WV homeowner insurance documents for a WV residence, or proof of WV home ownership
- WV W-2 form that is not more than 18 months old (you may use the same W-2 as your proof of Social Security number)
- WV Weapons Permit
- A valid WV vehicle registration card
- WV Voter's Registration card
- Driver's Eligibility Certificate (required for all applicants who are under the age of 18 that do not present a diploma or other certificate of graduation issued by a secondary high school when applying, can only be used as proof of residency if it has a WV street address)
- WV Homestead Tax exemption
- Proof of WV public assistance
- Residential rental or lease agreement
- WV DMV Affidavit of West Virginia Residency

LIST TWO (C)

- College admissions letter that shows the applicant is an in-state resident
- Letter from a WV homeless shelter, hotel, senior citizen's home, rehabilitation center, nursing home, children's home, orphanage, shelter, battered women's shelter, or Job Corps, includ-

- ing the facility's physical address, that explains that the applicant is a resident at their facility (letterhead is preferred, but not required)
- Pay check stub from any WV employer that shows a current physical address (cannot be hand written)
 - Social Security benefits letter
 - WV Professional License
 - United States Selective Service card
 - WV Dealer temporary registration card
 - Letter from the applicant's employer stating that all utility and house arrangements are provided by the employer
 - Letter from the US Post Office that shows a new, physical, WV address assigned by the Post Office for the applicant
 - WV bank statement
 - WV auto insurance card
 - WV hunting license
 - License plate or Driver's License Renewal form
 - 911 letter
-

WISCONSIN

Acceptable Documents for PROOF OF NAME AND DATE OF BIRTH

The Wisconsin Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV) is issuing driver licenses and ID cards that meet new federal REAL ID requirements. While all Wisconsin licenses and ID cards are valid for federal uses for the next few years, at some point a REAL ID license or ID card will be required for identification at airports and federal buildings.

The following documents are acceptable proof of name and date of birth. Documents presented as proof must be original. Photocopies are not acceptable.

For REAL ID compliant cards:

- Valid U.S. passport or passport card.
- Certified birth certificate or equivalent document from the state, territory, or certificate of birth abroad issued by U.S. Dept. of State (federal forms FS-545 or DS-1350). Canada birth certificates are not acceptable.
- Consular report of birth abroad.
- Valid I-551, permanent resident card (issued by the Department of Homeland Security/U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services). Non-expiring I-551 (issued 1977-1989) cards are acceptable.
- U.S. Certificate of naturalization (federal form N-550).
- Certificate of U.S. citizenship (federal form N-560).
- Employment Authorization Document.
- Unexpired foreign passport with a valid unexpired U.S., visa affixed accompanied by the approved I-94 form documenting the applicants most recent admittance into the U.S.

Additional acceptable documents for non-compliant cards: Everything above, or

- A foreign passport with federal I-551 resident alien registration receipt card or federal I-94 arrival and departure record that identifies the person's first and last names, and the person's day, month and year of birth.
- A Wisconsin driver license bearing a photograph of the person.

- A Wisconsin ID card issued under §.343.50, bearing a photograph of the person.
- Federal I-94 Arrival/Departure Record (Parole or Refugee version) and MV3002.
- A federal temporary resident card or employment authorization card (federal form I-688, I-688A).
- Native American ID card issued in Wisconsin.
- Court order with full name, date of birth and court seal. (Does not include abstract of criminal or civil convictions).
- Armed forces of the U.S. ID card issued to military personnel. Common Access Card or DD form 2.

The department will decline to accept any document presented if it has reason to suspect the authenticity of the document. Questionable documents may require additional review.

Acceptable documents for PROOF OF IDENTITY

Documents presented as proof must be original. Photocopies are not acceptable. For REAL ID compliant and non-compliant cards:

- A valid (or expired eight years or less) photo driver license or photo identification card issued by Wisconsin or another jurisdiction, except a province of the Dominion of Canada.
- Valid U.S. passport or passport card.
- Military discharge papers (including certified copy of federal form DD-214).
- U.S. government and military dependent identification card.
- Marriage certificate or certified copy of judgment of divorce.
- Documents permitted under proof of name and date of birth, if it bears a photograph.
- A parent or guardian having legal custody identifies person under the age of 18 and the parent or guardian shows a valid Wisconsin operator's license or ID card.
- Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC Card), issued by the Department of Homeland Security/Transportation Security Administration.
- A valid photo college ID card from any U.S. university, college or technical college. (Must contain student name and photograph).
- Unexpired temporary driving license or ID card receipt, including receipts from other jurisdictions.
- Social Security Card issued by the Social Security Administration.
- W-2 form including the customer's name, address and SSN.
- SSA - 1099 form.
- Non SSA-1099 form.
- Paystub with the applicants name and entire Social Security Number listed.
- Or provide **BOTH** of the below requirements:
 - An unexpired foreign passport with a valid unexpired U.S. visa affixed accompanied by the approved I-94 form documenting the applicant's most recent admittance into the United States.
 - A document to demonstrate a non-work authorized status.

Acceptable documents for PROOF OF CITIZENSHIP or LEGAL STATUS in the United States

The following documents are acceptable proof of U.S. citizenship, legal permanent resident status, legal conditional resident status or legal presence in the U.S. Documents presented as proof must be original. Photocopies are not acceptable. The expiration date of the driver license or identification card product will match the date the documented legal presence expires (up to an 8-year renewal cycle). Applicants who are not U.S. citizens must present their legal presence documents every time they apply for a product.

For REAL ID compliant cards:

- Valid U.S. passport or passport card.
- U.S. State or local government issued Certificate of Birth. (Wisconsin will not accept Puerto Rican birth certificates issued before July 1, 2010 in line with Puerto Rico's law as of October 30, 2010. More information at: www.pr.gov).
- Consular report of birth abroad.
- Valid I-551, permanent resident card (issued by the Department of Homeland Security/U.S. citizenship and immigration services). Non-expiring I-551 (issued 1977-1989) cards are acceptable.
- U.S. Certificate of Naturalization (federal form N-550).
- Certificate of U.S. Citizenship (federal form N-560).
- Employment Authorization Document.
- Unexpired foreign passport with a valid unexpired U.S. visa affixed accompanied by the approved I-94 form documenting the applicants most recent admittance into the U.S.

Additional acceptable documents for non-compliant cards: Everything from above list, or

- Valid foreign passport with appropriate immigration documents, which shall include or be accompanied by federal form I-94, arrival and departure record. NOTE: The appropriate immigration documents determine legal presence, not the passport itself.
- Valid Temporary Resident ID card (federal form I-688).
- Valid employment authorization document (federal form I-688B or I-766).
- Valid refugee travel document (federal form I-571).
- Notice of Action (federal form I-797). Document must provide conclusive proof of legal presence and be accompanied by other supporting documentation.
- TWIC Card – Transportation Worker Identification Credential (issued by the Department of Homeland Security/Transportation Security Administration).
- Reception and placement program assurance form (refugee version) with an I-94 arrival and departure record.
- Documentary proof specified in s.343.14(2)(er), Stats, that is approved by the federal authority:
 1. Valid foreign passport containing a valid non-immigrant visa & I-94, arrival and departure record.
 2. Valid foreign passport containing an expired non-immigrant visa & I-94, arrival and departure record.
 3. Pending or approved application for asylum in the United States.
 4. Valid re-entry into the United States in refugee status I-327 or I-571.
 5. Pending or approved application for temporary protected status in the United States.
 6. Approved deferred action status (including the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals Program) or a pending application for adjustment of status to legal permanent resident status or conditional resident status.

Acceptable documents for proof of WISCONSIN RESIDENCY

The following documents are acceptable proof of Wisconsin residency when they include your name and current Wisconsin residence street address. Documents listing a post office box or commercial receiving agency as the mailing address are not acceptable. The department will decline to accept any document presented if it does not provide conclusive proof of residency. Additional verification may be requested.

For REAL ID compliant and non-compliant cards

All documents below must contain customer's name and current Wisconsin address.

- Printed electronic copies are acceptable for the following items:
 - Paycheck, stub, or earning statement with your employer's name and address issued within the last 90 days.
 - A utility bill for water, gas, electricity, or land-line telephone service issued within the last 90 days. Includes cable and internet services.
 - Mobile phone bills issued in the last 90 days.
 - An account statement from a bank/financial institution or brokerage house issued within the last 90 days. Includes savings, checking, money-market and brokerage accounts.
- The following documents must be originals (no electronic copies):
 - Deed/title, mortgage, rental/lease agreement for Wisconsin property (lease must include landlord's name and phone number).
 - Current valid homeowner's, renter's, or motor vehicle insurance policy dated within one year of application.
 - Government-issued correspondence or product issued from a federal, state, county, or city agency (original or certified copy issued within the last year). Not acceptable are the Quest and Forward card.
 - Valid Wisconsin hunting or fishing license.
 - Department of Corrections documentation: Letters from probation/parole agents on letterhead issued within the last 90 days.
 - Certified school record or transcript identifying the person by name and current address and issued within the last 90 days (and for most recent school period).
 - College enrollment documentation or Form 2019 (Certificate of Eligibility for Exchange Visitor (J-1) Status) with a current Wisconsin address.
 - A photo identification card issued by a Wisconsin accredited university, college or technical college that contains the following:
 - Date of issuance
 - Photo and address of student
 - Expiration date no later than two years after date of issuance
 - Employee photo ID card issued by current employer.
 - Homeless shelter documentation.
 - Wisconsin driver license or ID card (can be expired) with current Wisconsin residence address printed on product.
 - Parent or guardian may present their Wisconsin driver license or ID. Address on record must match with the child's current address on record for people under age 26.

Acceptable Documents for Proof of SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER

When applying for a driver license or ID card you must provide proof of your Social Security Number (SSN). Your name and SSN provided will be verified with the Social Security Administration. See [Social Security Online Verification \(SSOLV\)](#). A driver license or ID card will only be issued if the SSN that you have provided can be verified using SSOLV. The following documents are acceptable proof of a Social Security Number. Documents presented must be original. Photocopies are not acceptable.

For REAL ID compliant cards

- Social Security Card issued by the Social Security Administration.
- W-2 form including your name, address, and SSN.
- SSA-1099 form.
- Non SSA-1099 form.
- Paystub with your name and entire Social Security Number listed.
- If **not** a U.S. citizen provide **both**:

- An unexpired foreign passport with a valid unexpired U.S. Visa affixed accompanied by the approved I-94 form documenting the applicant's most recent admittance into the United States.
- A document to demonstrate a non-work authorized status.

Additional acceptable documents for non-compliant cards

Everything from the above list: or,

- Provide your Social Security Number.
- If you are not eligible for a Social Security Number you must sign form MV3741 (SSN non-eligibility certification statement).

The department will decline to accept any document presented if it has reason to suspect its authenticity. Questionable documents may require additional review.

Acceptable Documents for Proof of NAME CHANGE

If you have legally changed your name, you will need to change your name with the Social Security Administration Office before coming to a DMV service center. When you come to a DMV service center to change your name on your driver license or identification card, you will be required to show proof of your name change. The following are acceptable documents to show proof of your name change:

- Marriage certificate (original, certified copy if original is not available)
- Certified record of divorce
- Certified court order
- Valid unexpired U.S. Passport issued in your current name*

***Note to REAL ID driver license and ID card applicants:**

- If you have a valid, unexpired U.S. Passport in your current name, you will not need to bring in additional documentation regarding past name changes.
- If you don't have a valid, unexpired U.S. Passport in your current name, you will need to provide documents to support each change of your name from birth to the present date.

WYOMING

REAL ID DOCUMENT REQUIREMENTS

According to W.S. 31-7-111, to be issued a Wyoming Driver License or Identification Card, you must prove the following: **your full legal name, identity, age, and lawful presence in the United States.** Below is a list of acceptable documents to comply with this requirement. NOTE: You must present one or more documents from each of the three (3) sections below.

Section 1: PROOF OF IDENTITY (must present one of these documents)

NOTE: All documents presented must be certified originals or certified amended originals or true copies certified by the issuing agency.

- U.S. Birth Certificate**
- Valid U.S. Passport (unexpired)**
- Consular Report of Birth Abroad
- Certificate of Citizenship
- Certificate of Naturalization
- Valid Permanent Resident Card
- Valid Employment Authorization Document (EAD)
- Valid Foreign Passport
- State Issued Driver License or Identification Card
- Legal proof of a name change is required if your name is now different than the one on your birth certificate (**see Proof of Name Change**).
- Legal proof of a name change is required if your name is now different than the one on your Passport (**see Proof of Name Change**).

Section 2: Proof of CURRENT RESIDENCE (must present two of these documents)

NOTE: The documents must contain *your* name and current physical address (not a PO Box number). For a minor child, a parent/guardian may provide the proof of residence in the parent/guardian name.

- Utility Bill
- Rent Receipt
- Bank Statement
- Insurance Policy
- Credit Card Statement
- Telephone Bill
- Mortgage Document
- Vehicle Registration or Title
- Pay Stub or Earnings Statement
- Transcript or Report Card
- Tax Document
- Voter Registration
- Other items with address that can be reviewed by Driver Services Examiner

Section 3: Proof of SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER (must present one of these documents)

- Social Security Card (A photo copy is not acceptable)
- Bank Statement (If the statement includes the SSN number)
- W-2 Form
- Other legal or government document displaying *your* name and SSN number that can be reviewed by Driver Services Examiner

****Proof of NAME CHANGE**

- Legal proof of a name change is required if your name is now different than the one on your "Proof of Identity" document. Proof of name change may include: marriage certificate, divorce decree, court order, etc.
- Other legal or government documents can be reviewed by Driver Services Examiner

End of the Road—IDENTITY THEFT

When we started The Paper Trip in 1971 we advised readers NOT to take on someone else's (living) identity even though we realized it would be very easy to do. We cautioned about the possible dangers of civil litigation and criminal records that might be attached to such an identity. With another person's potentially negative "records," we knew that being stopped for even a minor traffic violation could quickly turn into a trip to jail, or worse. And who knew what *future* mishaps might relate to that name?

It never occurred to us, however, that someone in need of a new, *honest* start in life would use paper trip methods to pursue a new, but *criminal* life. The road to perdition was mapped, and the thieves began driving it with abandon. Identity theft became an instant crime of opportunity in the Seventies (and to this day), needing only a change-of-address form, easy-to-get credit applications, and a few postage stamps. New credit cards and clean credit came with no threats uttered or shots fired—a truly golden bonanza for the criminal crowd. Identity theft thus became the ugly, illegitimate progeny of the paper trip.

Of course there were victims: all the people whose financial relationships became damaged or destroyed as crooks cannibalized their credit records. The cry went up, naturally, and new laws were passed to make identity theft a crime. Despite the laws, however, identity theft has continued to grow, and here's why:

- Police departments take reports, but seldom investigate mere "civil" fraud. They are far more interested in parking violations. They will refer victims to the banks that originated the violated credit accounts.
- Banks in turn cheerfully close "problem" accounts, open new ones, and gladly issue new credit and debit cards. They find it easier to charge back most fraud charges to merchants, and write off the rest against taxes. They do not consider themselves the guardians of credit morality.
- The credit bureaus actually compound the problems of identity theft. New laws now make it easier for account holders to review their credit reports, but the burden is totally on them to find errors and demand that they be corrected. Credit bureaus make money when they *sell* credit reports, not when they are forced to *correct* them. It has become common knowledge that credit bureaus are quite cavalier about correcting credit reports, to the point of ignoring actual complaints or denying that there are items that should no longer be reported.
- The common facilitator of identity theft is the Social Security Number (SSN). Banks and credit bureaus use the SSN as an account holder identifier, even though they are NOT legally required to demand it, or use it. They are simply unmotivated to adopt more secure systems of account holder identification. If credit records were identified by a system NOT related to SSNs (or other government records), identity theft would die in its tracks.

- A new, non-SSN-based system could be implemented if the credit bureaus really wanted to avoid identity theft. They maintain, however, that identity theft is not that big a problem, that such a change would cost too much, and, frankly, it's not really *their* problem!
- As an example of what COULD be done, the Medical Information Bureau (MIB) in Boston maintains millions of individual medical records without the use of the SSN. These records cover people in all states, and are accessed by the entire medical community with security and privacy. No theft.
- Finally, the Patriot Act does NOT require banks to acquire SSNs, but merely to have a credible program for identifying new customers. As proof of this, Bank of America opens credit accounts for illegal aliens (no SSNs) who have maintained a checking account for 90 days without an overdraft.

We have detailed the origins of the federal REAL ID Act and its impact on the states as they deal with its requirements for their issuing new, supposedly more “secure” forms of driver’s licenses and non-driver ID. We noted that some states have enthusiastically implemented these changes, others have made only degrees of change, and more than a few have simply told the feds to go choke.

We believe this situation will not resolve itself anytime soon in the way the feds presume it will. Rather, there will evolve a hodge-podge of differences among the states that makes paper tripping both easier and harder depending on which states are accessed for their ID. The Paper Trip 4 should definitely aid in that regard.

BUT WHAT WE DO KNOW IS THIS: As many states begin issuing their new REAL ID, counterfeiters and their many criminal customers will be in Hog Heaven. With the graphics, photo, and material capabilities of today’s computers, ALL ID CAN BE COUNTERFEITED, period.

As REAL ID becomes the standard for driver’s licenses, the problems from identity theft will only worsen. All transactions made with REAL ID will be presumed legitimate, based on its cache as “Secure ID.” Banks, merchants, and other creditors will assume that the purchases and loans belong to the victim—and the victim will be forced to prove otherwise.

Although REAL ID will aid and abet identity theft, it has a much, much darker side. As more and more states adopt REAL ID (federal) standards, the resulting IDs and driver’s licenses will come to be viewed as de facto “national ID.” The cards will have different states’ names to be sure, but the practice will become that only those REAL ID compliant (read: federal) cards are acceptable for ID. By default they will become “National ID.” This is very, very bad, and for a lot of very, very good reasons.

THE TRUTH ABOUT NATIONAL ID

Let's consider what national ID would be like, and how it would work. What is the nature of this concept, and what are its implications? It may seem like a quick and easy solution to many of society's problems, but that is an illusion that in turn could bring about truly horrible consequences. Here are some very valid observations that demand pause for serious thought:

A truly national ID card would require that all persons have one, and that it be issued from birth. Millions of religious fundamentalists would object immediately to any such "numeration," despite the proliferation of SSNs.

A truly national ID would have to be supported by a database capable of accommodating constant changes, additions and deletions, yet impervious to mistakes, misrepresentations, fraud, etc. There has never been such a database, nor will there ever be one.

A national ID would have absolutely no effect on crime. Indeed, criminals would be the first ones to line up to get their brand-new "national ID," since their intended victims would have unjustified faith in the integrity of the new ID. Financial fraud would flourish. If victims liked identity theft, they would adore national ID.

Terrorists would definitely want a national ID once they created all the necessary supporting documents on their handy laptops. (And, yes, a national ID program would also have to accommodate EVERYONE in the US, not just US citizens.)

A national ID would change everyday life for all of us. You would no longer have the freedom to do anything or go anywhere without your ID. You would be asked for it at every turn, especially by police.

There would be so-called "ID-creep," whereby the ID would be used—and demanded—in an ever-growing number of situations for which it was not intended. Obvious examples: entering any public building or private business; enjoying a "public" park, the beach, the movies; making any purchase; placing advertising; dining out, etc., etc.

NOTE: The Nazis effectively tried to "purify" the race by having everyone register their personal information, including ethnic and religious data. Many of their victims were firmly convinced "it couldn't happen" to them—but it did.

The history of the SSN defines the future of any proposed national ID. It will be misused and debased for all kinds of criminal purposes, yet lead to ever-narrowing constraints on personal freedom. A police state can also be a state of mind. If you no longer feel you are free to engage in normal daily activities without the likelihood of your being asked for "your papers," your freedom has become academic.

The idea of a national ID many seem like a simple solution to many problems, but it is inherently a BAD idea that will cause far more harm than any possible good. If the U.S. ever adopted a national ID, it would truly be the End of the Road....

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